

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXXIV. WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1909. No. 3.

THE OLD OREGON TRAIL

Paper by Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, Regent of Fort Kearney Chapter, Kearney, Nebraska, and read at the Nebraska state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at Fremont, Nebraska, October 29th and 30th, 1908.

The Nebraska Daughters of the American Revolution have taken the initiative in marking the "Old Oregon Trail," through Nebraska, and are inaugurating a campaign of publicity, to the end that the work may also be taken up by other states and the trail properly marked its entire distance of two thousand miles, from the west bank of the Missouri river to Puget Sound.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, all the territory west of the Mississippi was practically an unknown country, and I wish you could all have read again, with me, the accounts of the discoveries and achievements of those brave men, who first travelled these unknown lands and waters.

Balboa, in 1513, was the first white man to discover the ocean of the Pacific, and twenty-seven years later Coronado, in his search for the mythical "Golden Cities," was the first explorer of the great west, reaching, it is said, "even unto the lands of Kansas and Nebraska, and passed some ways up the river Platte," thus perhaps the first white man to travel over a portion of the "Great Oregon Trail."

Then came Captain Cook, who sailed up along the Pacific coast, as far as Cook's Inlet, far north of Sitka, and who made

known the vast quantities of sea otter to be found in the northern waters, and the immense prices to be obtained for its fur in the Chinese market. Men went fur mad. It was as if a new gold coast had been discovered. Skins which cost only a few cents sold for a hundred dollars in China. Citizens from many countries rushed into this lucrative fur traffic, until in 1793, twenty-one vessels under various flags were plying the far-off waters of the Pacific. In 1792, one of these ships under command of Captain Gray, discovered a large river, which he named "Columbia," after the ship, and shortly after, meeting that celebrated discoverer, Vancouver, he told him of the great river. Vancouver at once began its exploration, ascending it a hundred miles and giving the name of Mount Hood to the beautiful snow-capped mountain which still bears the name, and thus was the western end of the great Oregon Trail made known.

About this time, some fur traders from the Hudson Bay country established a trading post on the Columbia, and for some years the English held sway, in a small way, in this part of the country.

From this time on the story of westward exploration centers largely in one individual, that great American statesman, Thomas Jefferson of Virginia. From boyhood he had been the friend of men of the stamp of Daniel Boone. He was a man of strong sympathies, a most active and inquisitive mind, and of all the men of his time was probably the best informed. He loved science and literature, and was the leading spirit in the American Philosophical Society, which laid particular stress upon everything pertaining to geography and the animal and plant life in America.

The settled portions of North America were already well known to him, but to the west of the Mississippi lay vast stretches of territory which was still a land of mystery and wonder, holding peculiar attractions for a man of Jefferson's imaginative mind, and it is not strange that he became possessed of the idea of establishing a great highway to the far-off west, and on the 4th of December, 1783, he wrote a letter to General George Clark, asking him to lead a party through to

the Pacific, which is the first proposal known to have been made of an overland journey and which in 1803-4 resulted in the famous Lewis and Clark expedition.

Jefferson's choice of leadership for this expedition fell upon Meriwether Lewis, a young Virginian, and at Lewis' suggestion he selected as second in command William Clark, a younger brother of the man to whom he had made his first proposal of an overland journey to the Pacific, twenty years before. Jefferson's instructions to these men were to explore such rivers as would offer the most direct and practical water communication across the continent for the purpose of commerce. They were to study climate, soil, plants, animals, legends and natural products. Travelling from Saint Louis, up the Missouri, Lewis and Clark camped near the Platte river in Nebraska, at a place they called *Council Bluff*, now Fort Calhoun, where they held a council with the Indians and left flags and other tokens of American supremacy. They followed the Missouri river to its head waters in the Rockies, and went down the Columbia to the Pacific ocean. The following spring they began their homeward journey, arriving in St. Louis just six months out from the mouth of the Columbia. Six months, and to-day it takes three days.

The discovery of the Columbia river and the expedition of Lewis and Clark, which proved the feasibility of an overland route to the western coast, prompted John Jacob Astor, the great fur trader, to send out the ship *Tonquin* to establish a trading post on the Pacific, which in his honor was called "Astoria." At the same time he dispatched a well-equipped party overland, who followed the trail of Lewis and Clark, to reinforce the party who had gone by water. It was on the return of some of this party overland, led by Robert Stuart, in 1811, bearing dispatches to Mr. Astor, that in crossing the Rocky Mountains, they missed the headwaters of the Missouri river and instead followed down the Platte river, its entire length, thus *blazing* the Oregon Trail.

As a specimen of the fur trade at this time, 1811, one of this party relates that he bought 1,500 beaver skins for 35 pounds, which brought him in China 2,500 pounds. Do you wonder

that with such enormous profits in sight the "Fur Trade" became the all absorbing topic of the times. But with the coming of the war of 1812, Astoria, mainly through the misrepresentations of the Hudson Bay traders that the war had been won by England, passed into the hands of the British and later a treaty between the two countries made it impossible for a time for Americans to establish themselves again in Oregon, as against the already well founded British interests. In 1821, when the matter of American rights in Oregon came again before Congress, the fact that this region was slowly yet surely passing into British hands startled the entire people.

The popularity of Bryant's "Thanatopsis," in which the name of Oregon had appeared, a name probably learned from the Indians by Jonathan Carver, when they related to him their traditions of the far west, and by him given to Bryant, had made a lasting impression upon the country, and the fear that a "Foreign Colony" might grow up in "Oregon" became prevalent. The only remedy for this condition appeared to be American colonization. In 1820, Long had entered Nebraska, at Council Bluff, and passed along the north bank of the Platte river, thus establishing the first great trail across the state. Ten years later William Sublette guided a wagon train from the Missouri river up the Platte, and over the Rockies, and Robert Campbell built a fort or trading post at Laramie Fork, and descended the Platte river from this fort to the Missouri in a skin boat, thus proving that the Platte river was a navigable stream, all proof to the contrary notwithstanding.

In 1832 Bonneville led a resolute band of trappers and traders to the west, entering Nebraska near the present town of Falls City, passed up the Nemaha river to near Hickman, thence across the northern parts of Saline, Fillmore, Clay and Adams counties, to the site of old Fort Kearney, following the Platte river along its south bank to just beyond its forks, where he crossed, going up the north fork to Fort Laramie, to the Rockies and on to the Pacific, and it is claimed, that up to this time, more than three-fifths of the trappers and explorers who crossed these plains and mountains, had fallen

by the hand of the savage foe. What courage it took for men to still press forward!

In 1834 and 1835 a small band of missionaries, led by Dr. Marcus Whitman, were sent into Oregon, and in 1836, the wives of two of these missionaries, Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. H. H. Spaulding, accompanied their husbands, they being the first white women to cross the plains of Nebraska. Up to the year 1842 there were less than 150 white people in all that vast region north of California and west of the Missouri, known as Oregon, and this was but 66 years ago.

When the great wave of colonization swept over the country in 1842, St. Louis was no longer the outfitting point for the far west. Civilization had moved up the river 350 miles to Independence, Missouri, the starting point at that time for both the Santa Fe and the Oregon trails. Dr. Whitman had come on from Oregon and had promulgated far and wide his doctrine of colonization as a means of saving grace, and for months companies had been forming. The leading man of the initial company was one Peter H. Burnett, who carefully kept a journal and later wrote a number of letters to the *New York Herald*, giving graphic accounts of the journey, which led many others to go west. There were 200 wagons in this first company, 5,000 cattle and more than 1,000 people. They were under strict military discipline, with scouts in advance for protection and also to locate the best trails, and the most suitable camping grounds. Piloted by Dr. Whitman, this was the first true, self-supporting American colony planted on Oregon soil. It was soon after this that the government sent out General Fremont to investigate the South Pass through the Rockies and this was the first step taken by our government to aid actual emigration to Oregon. Guided by the famous Kit Carson, Fremont travelled up the Kansas Valley to the Big Blue, entering Nebraska, at the southwest corner of Gage county, thence northwest across Jefferson to a few miles east of the station of Alexandria, west across Thayer, northwest across Nuckolls, through the southwest corner of Clay, across Adams, to its northwest corner, to the site of old Fort Kearney, reaching the forks of the Platte about five miles southwest of

the present postoffice of Lewellen. From here it followed the south side of the river across Deuel, Cheyenne and Scotts Bluffs counties, leaving the state near Caldwell.

Fremont kept a careful record of the distances, fords, desirable camping grounds, and suggested where forts should be established, and, in fact, all information out-going emigrants most needed to know. He returned along the north side of the Platte (where he found an excellent, plainly beaten road, showing that much travel had passed that way) to the trading post of Bellevue, near Omaha.

In 1844 the second emigrating company numbered 1,400 people, and in 1845 another of more than 3,000 people passed through Nebraska, along the Platte, bringing the population of Oregon up to nearly 6,000.

In 1847 came the tragic death of Dr. Whitman, his wife and many of his companions slain by the very savages they had befriended and just at this critical moment in the history of Oregon the attention of the world was suddenly drawn by the discovery of gold to California, that land of the Spaniards, whose sole means of communication with the outside world up to this time had been by sea. In less than one year fifty thousand people in an almost continuous caravan moved west along the Platte river, through Nebraska to Fort Hall, and thence down the Sacramento valley to California. Month after month, year after year, the excited multitudes pressed on to the new El Dorado, seeking the "Golden Treasure." Is it a wonder that the Oregon Trail took on proportions 50 to 100 feet wide its entire way? In two years California had a population of 100,000 and Oregon had dwindled to less than 1,400.

These bare facts tell of the "Rise and Fall of the Oregon Trail." The long list of American explorers, traders and missionaries whose deeds and sacrifices glorify the early history of the Pacific Northwest were largely forgotten by a nation entranced by the story of the "Forty-niners." The far-reaching influence of Oregon, as the oldest American territory on the Pacific coast, faded quickly from the memories of men. The Oregon Trail was deep worn through the sand hills along the Platte and the Sweetwater, the Bear and the Columbia, by the

wagons of the Oregon pioneers, it was marked by the graves of their dead, yet instantly, after the passage of the thronging multitudes of '49, it became the "California Trail," and to this day most men know it by no other name. *And it is to bring it back to its own* that the Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska have pledged their assistance in marking and restoring this "trail" through our State, as others will mark it through the boundaries of their states. The need for this is urgent, in the extreme, for soon the memory of living man will not be ours to give advice and assistance and we are in danger of losing all signs of this once most famous of the trans-continental roads, save in the few mentions of it in printed text. Here, where so much precious history has transpired, should be the most exact knowledge, and we should take pride in preserving the histories of these old boundaries, old roads, old ferries and fords, which have here a local habitation. The value of a noble past is inestimable in leading our future citizens to heights of aspiration and emulation, and we must not allow our past to slip away from us, but *talk* our history, *teach* our history and *live surrounded* by its memorials, which will leave indelible impress upon our hearts and minds.

Congress has already taken steps in this direction. A bill was introduced last April, which authorizes the president "to appoint a commissioner, who shall under the direction of the secretary of war, erect such monuments and markers of granite or other material, as will designate and locate the general route of the 'Oregon Trail,' and fittingly commemorate the valorous deeds of those who established and travelled this trail from the left bank of the Missouri river to Puget sound.

"The commissioner shall determine the position, character and number of such markers or monuments, and the inscription they shall bear and is authorized to solicit and receive funds and expend the same in marking the route, and for the purpose of carrying out the provision of this act fifty thousand dollars shall be apportioned." This bill was sent to the "Committee of the Whole," and ordered printed, and from the report of Mr. McCall, of this committee, I quote the following:

"The Oregon Trail, was one of the great battlefields of the

country, made possible by that wonderful gap in the Rocky Mountains, known as the South Pass. Bonneville travelled its entire length in 1832. The missionaries, trappers and traders soon wore a visible wagon track to the traders' rendezvous on the Green river, and beyond to Fort Hall, but not until the greater migration of the Oregon "Home Seekers," a thousand strong with their wagon train in 1843, passed over to the Pacific, did the Oregon Trail become in fact a great National highway. Each year thereafter wagon trains passed over the route, culminating in the great exodus when a column 50,000 strong moved out from the Missouri river and lined the trail with the dead, 5,000 or more for that one year alone.

Meanwhile the Mormon migration had followed in the track of the Oregon pioneers for fully a thousand miles to the great bend of Bear river. The California movement of 1849, and later, also followed in the same track as far as Fort Hall, these diverged and bore off to the southwest, but the Oregon Trail kept steadily on to the northwest, a trail two thousand miles long."

Unlike the Santa Fe Trail, the Oregon Trail has no official standing, being wholly unsurveyed by the government its entire length, the expedition of Fremont only giving it a semi-official status. I am pleased to note, that the government maps include all three of the trails which branch off at Kearney, on both sides of the river, and end, one near Omaha, the second between Falls City and Nebraska City, and the third near the southwest corner of Gage county, as stated before, being much more liberal in this respect, than in our own State Historical Society, whose map shows only the Gage county route, and who have designated it "The Oregon Trail." Personally I would like to see not one alone, but all three of these trails through our state suitably marked, so that the entire State may feel it has received due recognition.

The object of marking this historic trail, is the same as that of marking any other great battlefield of history. The winners of the "Far West," fought a strenuous battle, and the trail became a *real* battlefield from one end to the other, with its un-numbered dead telling the ghastly story. History does not record a battlefield of greater courage, neither is there a record

of so long a trail, or of one that has wrought such great historic changes in the nation, and its memory should be preserved religiously, as one of our great landmarks, not only that future generations may know of the great struggle to advance our national boundary to the Pacific, but likewise to keep alive that patriotic zeal so helpful in the perpetuation of our government.

In the measure we keep the memories of the heroic past fresh in the minds of our people, so patriotic fervor is fanned, the flag more revered, and our national stability better assured, and I trust that every Daughter, will personally give her assistance and co-operation in this work, to the end, that the bill now in Congress, to mark the Oregon Trail, may soon become a law.

FORT AUGUSTA

Address Delivered Before the Sunbury Chapter, Sunbury, Pennsylvania

By John Maginnis.

Sunbury enjoys the distinction of having been selected as the point for the erection of the greatest defensive work during colonial times, and when the war for independence broke out it was maintained and became a mighty factor in its achievement. Built in 1756 during the English-Penn regime as a protection against a hostile Indians and the threatened French encroachment, it became an important rallying point during the Revolution, and the part it bore during that momentous struggle has been little understood by the present generation. During the Indian wars nearly one hundred and fifty lives of white men, women and children were taken within a radius of ten miles around Fort Augusta by prowling Indians. During the Revolutionary period the central figure at the fort was Col. Samuel Hunter, a sturdy Scotch Irishman, born in 1732. He took part in the early Indian wars and rose to rank of captain; accompanied Bouquet's famous expedition and was an active participant in the campaign. We hear of him at

Sunbury as early as 1763. When the county of Northumberland was organized in 1772 he was commissioned one of the first justices, served as assemblyman, 1772-1775; on the Committee of Safety 1775-76, and as one of the Council of Censors in 1783. When the militia of the county was organized on the outbreak of the Revolution, he was chosen colonel of the first battalion in February, 1776, and the following April he was appointed county lieutenant, and by virtue of his position became commandant of Fort Augusta. Among his duties he had to look after the lines of militia, dispatch recruits to Washington's army, as well as to keep organized companies of militia in the field at home to guard the settlers against the incursions of Indians and Tories from the rear. During his military career he passed through many trying times and exciting scenes, and no patriot of the time was subjected to more harassing and severe trials. With the British in New York and Philadelphia and savages in the rear, it was the policy of Lord Howe to devastate this portion of the country and therefore cut off supplies from Washington's army. One of the memorable events of the time was the departure of four companies of the twelfth regiment, Continental Line under Col. William Cook from Fort Augusta in December, 1776, to join the patriot army. These companies were largely recruited from the West Branch Valley, and were commanded by Captains Brady, Harris, Boone and Withington. They saw hard service in the field, and many of the men endured the rigors of the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge. In the early summer 1778 when the "Big Runaway" from the Valley of the West Branch occurred by order of Col. Hunter, the most heartrending scenes of distress were witnessed in and around Fort Augusta. The inhabitants were ordered to fly to save themselves from the fury of the savages, who were descending from the north by order of the British to devastate the country and slay and scalp the settlers. The fight became a panic and the excitement, distress and horror which followed beggars description. Fort Augusta and Sunbury were the concentrating points for the panic stricken fugitives, and so great was their alarm that the majority of them continued on down the river. Comparatively little of

the history of those terrible times is known to the present generation because of that strange neglect to teach our children what our ancestors endured when they faced the foe, the bullet and the scalping knife to make luxurious homes possible for their descendants. During these appalling times Col. Hunter, with a handful of brave militia, stood manfully at his post and prepared to make the best defenses possible, but the exultant foe did not venture to assail Fort Augusta. Its pouring guns were a terror to them and they hurriedly retired into the fastnesses of the northern wilderness after burning cabins of the settlers and laying their fields in waste. For ordering the settlers to fly for their lives on that occasion Col. Hunter was for many years roundly abused. But this abuse mostly came from those who fled the farthest from danger and did the least to support him; but as the years rolled away and the reason for his hurried action came to be better understood, criticisms steadily weakened and it is now clear to all impartial historians and investigators, that if he had failed in the moment of danger to warn the settlers of what was impending they would have met the cruel fate which befell hapless Wyoming. Col. Hunter, the ardent patriot and brave defender, died April 10, 1784, but divine Providence permitted him to live long enough to know that independence and liberty had been secured. He was buried in a private lot near one of the angles of the great fort which he so ably defended and there his grave may still be seen. It is covered with a marble slab, now dimmed by the corroding touch of time, which briefly tells the story of his life. Every vestige of the fort save the underground magazine, has long since disappeared. Susannah Scott, the wife of Colonel Hunter, who shared with him the trials and tribulations of those stirring times, was a matron of the Revolution of heroic mould and among the brave women of those gloomy days there were few entitled to more praise for devotion to the cause of liberty. She came from Lancaster County and Abraham Scott, who in the early days owned what is now known as Packer's Island, was her brother. History fails to record when this noble woman died and where she was buried. Sunbury has the distinguished honor of possessing the last substantial relic

of colonial and revolutionary days in the entire Susquehanna Valley. I allude to the underground magazine of Fort Augusta, which was built according to the records of 1758. It is still in an excellent state of preservation and if properly protected will easily last for another century, for its walls and arches are still firm and strong. George II was then near the end of his reign as King of England (he died in 1760), and was succeeded by the arrogant George III, under whose reign the colonies gained their independence. It was built under the auspices of the English government, and it may seem strange to relate, that after a lapse of one hundred and forty years, during which time the ground has had many owners, it is now owned by an English woman. Such an important relic should be owned by the State or some patriotic association that will take pains to preserve it from decay. It would be doing great injustice to the present owner if I did not say that were it not for the care and protection she has given this relic, it would now be an irreclaimable ruin.

And here, let me say, the Daughters of the American Revolution have presented to them a magnificent opportunity to carry out one of the patriotic objects of their mission by making an effort at least to enlist sufficient aid to enable them to possess this crumbling landmark of colonial and revolutionary times.

It is impossible to allude to all the patriotic men and women who lived and died in and around this historic town. It would require the space of a volume to record their names, services, and noble deeds in the cause of liberty. Reference, however, should be made to one who sacrificed his fortune, and came near losing his life in the cause of liberty. Col. Philip Frederick Antes, born in 1730, in what afterwards became Montgomery County, had through inheritance and his own effort acquired sufficient property to be regarded as a man of wealth for his time. He early became identified with the patriots and held a number of offices, both civil and military. He was the first successfully to cast a cannon on this side of the water. This great work was done at the furnace at Pottsgrove, below Reading; and when Lord Howe, the British commander, heard of what had been accomplished he was greatly alarmed and

straightway offered a reward of 200 pounds for the head of the inventor, as he regarded such a man as dangerous to the cause of the king. This offer so incited the cupidity of certain men, especially the Tories, that his life was in constant danger, and so closely was he pursued that he effected his escape at one time by the back door of his house while a file of British soldiers entered at the front. Finally he was compelled to leave his farm and mill on Swamp Creek and seek safety in flight. He settled in Northumberland town, and as near as I can make it out, his log house stood on or near the site of the present railway station of that town. As Col. Antes was a man of activity, and distinguished for engineering talent, he soon came into prominence. In 1770 he was commissioned president of the associate justices of Northumberland County. He became county treasurer 1782 and filled that office almost continually until his death. He was a member of assembly in 1784-5-6 and attended the session of that body in Philadelphia. In 1801 he was appointed with H. B. Latrobe, the famous engineer, to make a survey of the river from Columbia to tide water, to ascertain if it could be made navigable. He died Sept. 20, 1801. Mr. Latrobe was with him and records in his journal that almost his last words were: "Lord Howe would not now value me at 200 pounds sterling, dead or alive." I need scarcely refer to the fact that the first man elected United States senator was a resident of Sunbury during the Revolutionary period, took an active part in civil and military affairs, and as early as 1772 built a substantial stone mansion on the bank of the river which is still standing as a landmark of early times. Hon. Wm. McClay was a distinguished citizen and sowed the seed, while in the senate, which destroyed the Federal party. He was a resident of our city many years and some of his descendants still live here. The mission of the Daughters is a high and holy one, so set forth in their constitution it is "to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." And above all to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved

American independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results by the preservation of documents and relics and of the records of the individual services of the revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

WASHINGTON'S WEDDING DAY

Would that it had been possible for all who love our society and our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, to have been present at her reception at Sherrys, January 6th, Washington's wedding day, so long celebrated in this charming manner, as inaugurated by Mrs. Roger Pryor, for New York City Chapter.

On entering this beautiful room decorated with National flags and a large Maryland flag, in honor of Maryland's daughter, one was greeted by the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, and those in line, vice-president, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Gadsby, Mrs. Hall, Miss Lathrop, regent of the New York City Chapter, Mrs. Davis, vice-regent, Mrs. Bradley. Later on came the Prince of Servia and the Princess Lavoravich Habrer Lavoravich. On being presented the Prince made a graceful bow, bending low and kissing the hand of each fair lady.

The Princess came in line, while the Prince stepped back and joined the courtly Lafayette Savay, grandson of our Lafayette, a most striking figure who might have stepped down from an old picture. He, too, was holding a little reception of his own.

Mrs. Henry, of Washington, was also one of the guests of honor. After we had shaken hands with hundreds and looked on smiling faces and gorgeous gowns, the ribbons were stretched up the aisle, and we marched to the stage.

Love, joy, peace radiated from our president general and caught us all up and drew us to her in the ties of long tried

friendship. There she had stood so often among her own, each heart in loving touch with hers.

She told us many things that other people were doing. (It was left for Mrs. Terry to tell what Mrs. McLean had done.) Mrs. McLean spoke of the wedding day of Washington and Martha Custis,—their lives and ours, and said the proudest title she had ever borne was that of wife. She told of the Italian sufferers. Later two letters were read by Mrs. Whitney,—one from Mr. Taft, president of the Red Cross and one from the mayor of New York, thanking her and the chapter for the substantial aid she had sent to Italy in her distress.

She also referred to what Mr. Roosevelt had done and said, "He did great deeds not dreamed them all day long."

Dr. Steele, the chaplain, sang some delightful selections, Mrs. Steele accompanying him. Then the Princess Lavoravich gave us a charming talk of great deeds of great women, and she said that Mrs. McLean reminded her of Queen Helena in the constant doing for and uplifting of others.

After this Will Carleton, the personification of his own poems, gave us a humorous talk and recited by request in his own inimitable style, "Betsey and I are out." Then there was more music, followed by a modest speech by Mr. Lafayette Savay. When he stepped forth the whole audience rose. He was so deeply touched at the mark of respect for his ancestor he could not speak of it at first, but finished with his appreciation and said he hoped to merit the respect of Americans. Then followed an enthusiastic speech from Mrs. Terry. She paid a grand tribute to the work and deeds of our president general.

Miss Calhoun then recited "The Wooing of Henry of England to Katharine of France" which was charming. The Prince of Serbia gave a few words on George Washington and our own gracious lady. We then formed in line and marched to the banquet hall, which was a thing of beauty as well as a feast, not only of the soul.

The guests of honor were seated at a large round table with the president general. Other small tables were scattered around the room.

The wedding day anniversaries of Washington are joyous occasions.—ELIZBETH GADSBY.

THE WEDDING DAY

By Mrs. H. B. Peck

The wedding day; could any theme
More quickly inspiration bring?
For in all times the marriage bells
Have just the same sweet joyous ring.

And in those far off tragic days
By the same impulse hearts were moved;
And we are certain then as now
That all the world a lover loved.

We'll let our fancy take us back
To be a self-invited guest;
We'll put our wedding garment on
And make our "curtsy" with the rest.

The winter's sun shone warm and bright
Above Potomac's sparkling waters.
What day our hero took to wife
One of Virginia's fair-haired daughters.

And high-born dames in stiff brocade,
And powdered squires in brave array,
Had gathered there from near and far
To celebrate that wedding day.

And speech was free and hearts were light,
As friends and neighbors gaily met;
And later on, what dainty feet
Waltzed through the graceful minuet.

And "eyes spake love to eyes again"
As Cupid held all hearts in sway,
And "merry as a marriage bell"
Flew by the happy hours that day.

And not a thought of war's alarm
And all the evils in its train,
Nor could they know that just before
Lay months of bitter grief and pain.

That many a friend that grasped their hands
With love on that auspicious morn,
Would pass with hatred in their hearts
Or looks of cold, suspicious scorn.

That many feet which side by side
Walked through the golden southern haze,
Would ere brief time had passed away
Have reached the "parting of the ways."

Ah, well-a-day! 'twas long ago
That happy time we celebrate;
What does it matter now to us
Whether they lived in love or hate?

The only thing we need to know
Is, that through years of deadly strife
Our hero loyal proved as well
As on the battlefield of life.

That Martha made a model wife,
Well skilled in every household art;
And was, through times that tried men's souls,
A woman acting well her part.

And that 'till torn apart by death
The bond cementing heart to heart
Held firm "through sickness and through health,"
Through evil and through good report.

And so with grateful, loyal hearts
We at their shrine our homage pay
To those who kept the sacred vows
They made upon their wedding day.

THE BALLAD OF PRUDENCE WRIGHT AND THE TORY

In seventeen hundred and seventy-five,
A rumor reached the town one fine April day,
That set it to buzzing like bees in a hive,
Because all the men-folks were up and away.

As, a few days before, the dread news was heard
That the British were coming, and war was begun,
So the minute-men, ready to start at the word,
Changed ploughshares for muskets and left on the run.

This rumor meant treason without any doubt,
And that in this town was an abhorrent thing,
For Pep'rell declared to the towns all about
It harbored no person but hated the king.

'Twas well-known that Hollis had Tories a few,
For two were the brothers of stanch Prudence Wright,
Tho' she was a patriot, this same Mistress Prue,
Who hated the red-coats with all of her might.

Now whether she heard it from one of these men,
Or how she got at it, she never would tell,
But she came home from Hollis in hot haste, and then
The tale she imparted roused all Pepperell.

They knew Leonard Whiting who married Ann Hall?
Well, he was a Tory, as all were aware,
And he plotted treason that menaced them all,
He planned to betray them, of that she could swear.

No matter who told her, she knew it was so,
He carried despatches—a regular spy—
Was leaving that night to seek out the foe,
What say to arrest him? Suppose they should try?

He'd pass through that town, there was no other way,
In crossing the bridge—now this was her plan—
They'd waylay and search him. Come, what did they say?
The women could do it, each dressed like a man.

Excitement prevailed, but all firmly agreed
This man was a traitor, and they didn't see
What else could be done; they were ripe for the deed;
Prue's scheme was a good one, they all thought as she.

And they all talked at once, but each woman's tongue
Proclaimed that their leader should be Prudence Wright;
So saying they'd meet when the curfew had rung,
They vanished within doors to fix for the night.

'Twas dark when they gathered, and every one wore
Their men-folks' belongings—a queer looking crew—
With pitchforks for muskets, a sturdy two-score,
They marched to the bridge and then planned what to do.

Captain Wright took the lead, and chose for her aide
Sally Shattuck of Groton, a buxom young dame,
Sending back several scouts, being rather afraid
Their prey might escape them and so spoil the game.

Then as they stood stalking, with many a joke
About their apparel, Sue Quailles exclaimed, "Hark!
The girls are returning!" Then nobody spoke
As, panting for breath, they ran up through the dark.

"He's coming! He's coming! He's here close at hand!"
Prue stepped to the front with her aide at her side;
The others lined up at the word of command,
Determined no Tory should make them divide.

Two horsemen appeared, never fearing assault,
Conversing together as they jogged on their way,
When out of the darkness they heard the word, "Halt!"
And seeing dim figures, thought best to obey.

Then one of the men turned his horse round and fled,
And whither he vanished no one seems to know,
For he was Tom Cumings, Prue's brother, 'twas said,
And he left Captain Whiting alone with the foe.

"What's wanted?" he asked, as his eyes tried to pierce
The darkness around him, preparing for flight,
"Dismount!" came the order in tones loud and fierce,
And hands on his bridle compelléd him to 'light.

"Tie his arms tight behind,"—he protested in vain—
"Search his pockets!" once more came the Captain's decree,
He fought, and he struggled, used words most profane,
They cared not a whit, being stronger than he.

They took off his coat with no gentle hands,
They hauled him and pulled him down on to the ground,
No questions they answered in spite of demands,
They searched every pocket, no papers were found.

"Now look in his boots!" was the next word from Prue,
 How wildly he kicked, and how madly he fought!—
 But Sally took one boot, the other one, Sue,
 And there in the left one they found what they sought!

Then feeling no longer the need for disguise,—
 The man being still, having lost his last hope—
 They jeered and they joked to his utter surprise,
 And led him up town at the end of a rope.

To the tavern they marched him, and guarded him well,
 Entertained him with supper, and when the next day
 They took him to Groton, and each had to tell
 Their neighbors the story, how boastful were they!

Sally Shattuck, no doubt, took the papers right then
 And rode home to Groton astride Whiting's mare;
 The Committee of Safety—all worthy old men—
 Tho' they doubtless were shocked, must have praised the affair.

So this is the tale our great-grandmothers told,
 As knitting, they sat by the fire's cheery light,
 And we who come after, emblazon in gold
 This deed of the women and brave Prudence Wright.

ANNETTA SHIPLEY MERRILL

Pepperell, Mass., October 31, 1908.

If you are too weak to journey
 Up the mountain steep and high,
 You can stand within the valley
 While the multitudes go by;
 You can chant in happy measure
 As they slowly pass along;
 Though they may forget the singer,
 They will not forget the song.

Do not then stand idly waiting
 For some greater work to do;
 Fortune is a lazy goddess—
 She will never come to you;
 Go and toil in any vineyard,
 Do not fear to do or dare,
 If you want a field of labor
 You can find it anywhere.

—E. H. Gates.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

As time draws on apace for the meeting of the next Continental Congress, the various duties connected with the completion of the Hall, the decorations and arrangements thereof, and the many other matters of interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution, would seem sufficient to take all of the time of the President General. That all those things will be done and well done is not to be doubted.

On her return from the February Board meeting, the president general was entertained by the Marion Chapter in Philadelphia; on the 6th, by the Germantown Chapter; then with only two days in New York, she started on a western trip which will include the great Lincoln centenary in Springfield, a visit to Mrs. Scott at Bloomington, a day or two in Chicago and in Wisconsin, after which a quick return to New York, to take up the heavy work of finishing the arrangements for the Continental Congress in our completed building.

An enthusiastic invitation to visit California and attend the State Conference, was of necessity declined, on account of the time limit before the inauguration. The president general's regret was extreme that she could not accept this enthusiastic invitation, and meet her Western Daughters in their own land of flowers.

REAL DAUGHTERS

SARAH SYLVESTER SISSON.

Sarah Sylvester Sisson, McArthur, Ohio, is a member of Fort McArthur Chapter, Kenton, Ohio. Mrs. Sisson was born in Meigs County, Ohio, January 17, 1829, and writes of her life as follows:

"My father, Joseph Sylvester, is of English descent. He lived in his youth in Massachusetts, and enlisted in the army of the revolution in Plymouth county at the beginning of the war and remained until it was over.

"After the war, he settled at Bangor, Me., where he made and sold furniture. His wife died, leaving four children. His two daughters married and settled in Maine, and he with his two sons and second wife went to southern Ohio, and made a home in Rutland, Meigs Co. In a short time his second wife died.

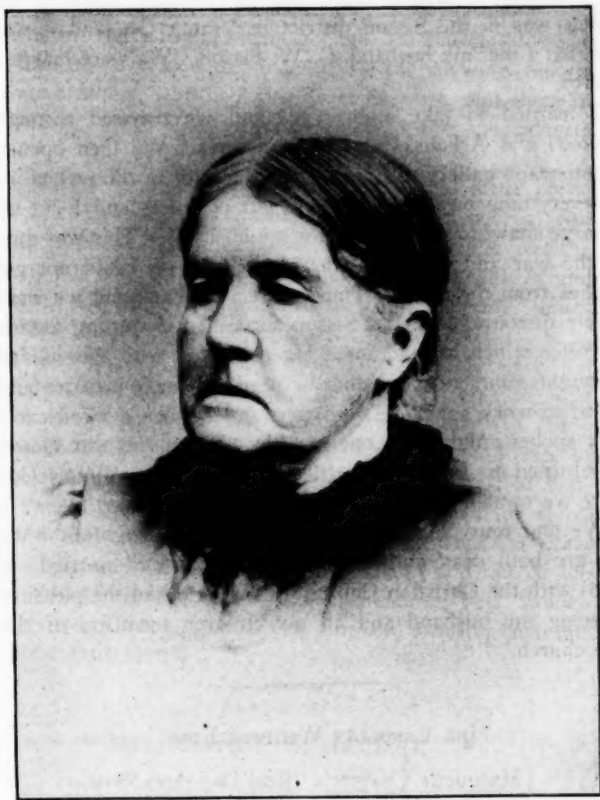
"His third wife was my mother. She was a widow with six children. She came to Ohio from New York. My father lived only a few years after this marriage and died a few months before I was born. There were two children from this marriage, my brother William and myself. One of my earliest recollections is of a neighbor coming after me to go and breathe into her baby's mouth to cure it of sore throat. I was only a little child but I asked her how my breath could cure it and she replied that the breath of a child who had never seen its father could cure anything.

"Those who knew my father, said that he was strictly honest and that his word was as good as his note. My mother told me that he was a kind husband and father, an industrious worker, and a loyal citizen of his country.

"Women in those days did not have the opportunities for self support that they have to-day, and my mother had nothing but trouble and hardships. When I was five years old she married again, but this marriage brought no home for her children,

and my brother and I went to live with a half-sister. My mother kept us in school when there was one near.

"When I was seven years old we moved to Vinton Co., then



Sarah Sylvester Sisson.

Athens Co. The country there was a great forest and I walked through the woods to school. I could hear the wolves howl at night. I loved the woods, they were my playground, the trees and wild flowers my playmates. Many a time I was sent in the early morning to the nearest neighbor to get coals with which to build a fire. In the winter I waded through the

deep snow to school. The school-house was built of logs, greased paper was used for window lights. As soon as I was old enough I taught school, receiving \$20 a month and "boarding around." I taught school for eight years. One of my schools was in the Sisson district in Vinton Co., and it was here that I met my husband, G. W. Sisson. We were married in 1857.

"I learned to take ambrotypes and we traveled through Missouri and Arkansas and took pictures. We then opened a photograph gallery in Ft. Smith, Ark., until in 1860 when we lost everything by fire. We were left penniless and I cut up my large shawl to make shirts for my husband. This was during the war and the river was blocked so we could not get supplies from the north. Times were very hard and we were terribly discouraged. Mr. Sisson succeeded in getting a sack of coffee which he sold for a big price and with this money he bought some chemicals that he needed to take pictures and started to work again. Those were times when a word carelessly spoken might cost one his life. When the war closed we returned to Ohio and settled in McArthur, Vinton Co., where we remained until Mr. Sisson's death in 1907.

"We had four children, two sons and two daughters. My sons are both dead and my daughters are both married. I united with the Christian Church in 1843 and had the pleasure of seeing my husband and all my children members of the same church."

MRS. CAROLINE WHIPPLE EDDY.

(Marquette Chapter's "Real Daughter.")

Mrs. Caroline Whipple Eddy, our "Real Daughter," was born in Fairhaven, Rutland Co., Vermont, in 1821. Her father was Elnathan Whipple and her mother Lydia Babcock (Church) Whipple. Mrs. Eddy was a child of their old age,—her father being sixty-one and her mother forty-seven when she was born. Her childhood was spent on their large farm at Fairhaven.

Mr. Whipple was a sergeant in a Rhode Island regiment and

saw three terms of service from December, 1776, to August, 1779. After the war he took up a large tract of land near Fairhaven and lived there until his death.

Mrs. Eddy was married when she was twenty-one and lived in Fairhaven until 1859, when she and her husband, Faxon Eddy, moved to Marquette, induced by the glowing reports that four brothers, who had already come west, sent them of this country. Mr. Eddy was an elder in the Presbyterian church.

One of Mrs. Eddy's ancestors of whom she is justly proud was Gabriel Bernon, who was a Huguenot driven from Rochelle in 1688 by religious persecution. He was a wealthy merchant but was forced to leave most of his wealth behind in France. He came to America in the ship "Dolphin," which Mrs. Eddy thinks he owned, and settled in Providence, R. I. He founded the St. John Episcopal Church of that city and is buried in that church. He married Esther Leroy in 1673 and it is from their daughter, Sarah Bernon, that Mrs. Eddy is descended. He did much with his money and influence to help the struggling colonies. His sister, Marie, married Benjamin Faneuil. From Gabriel Bernon were descended many men of note, among them Stephen Hopkins, who was chief justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Few women have a record of more famous New England ancestry than our own "Real Daughter."

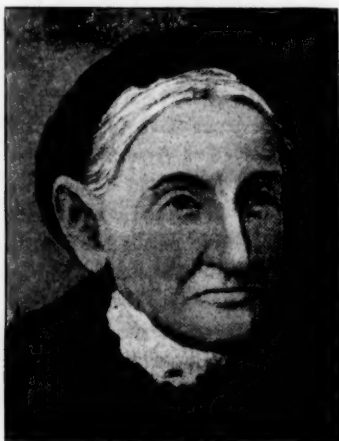
MRS. MARY GRIGGS MITCHELL.

The "Real Daughter" of the Chief Justice Cushing
Chapter, Scituate, Mass.

"Roxbury, 7th Dec. 1775. A true and just roll of the 2nd Co. in Roxbury commanded by Capt. William Draper, Col. Wm. Heath's regt. called the 19th day of April and dismissed the 3rd day of May."

Herein is found the name of Moses Griggs and it is subsequently found in other rolls. He was the father of our "Real Daughter."

Moses Griggs was the son of James and Mary (Mayo) Griggs and was born in Roxbury, 1755, married 1797, Margaret Conley, who was born in Medfield, 1773. He died in Roxbury, December 14, 1830. She died in Dedham, 1845. They had ten children, nine sons and one daughter, Mary. She was the next to the youngest child and is now the only living member of the family though they all lived to be over seventy years old.



Mrs. Mary Griggs Mitchell.

Mary Griggs, our "Real Daughter," was born in Roxbury, November 10, 1813, and received her early education in the district school on Centre street. The first day she attended school she received a "reward of merit" card which she still treasures with a school medal which she received later on. In 1837 she was married in Boston by the Rev. Otis Skinner of the Universalist church to Capt. Archibald Mitchell, a native of Scituate and they made their home there on his father's farm, afterwards removing to North Scituate beach where they were pioneers in the new industry of taking summer boarders, and no doubt due to their popularity and success that North Scituate has become such a popular summer resort.

Mrs. Mitchell had only one child, Charles H. Mitchell, with whom she now lives on Battles Hill farm. She has seven grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren. She enjoys good health and with the exception of failing sight, is in full possession of her faculties.

MRS. SUSAN MURPHY TRUBY.

Mrs. Susan Murphy Truby, the "Real Daughter," of the New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville, Ohio, died February 7, 1908. She was the youngest daughter of Samuel Murphy, a revolutionary soldier, who enlisted in 1775 in the 8th Virginia regiment; again in 1776, in the 13th Virginia regiment for three years; again in 1781 under George Roger Clark. In the fall of that year he was captured by the Indians, from whom he escaped in 1782.

Susan Murphy was born in Buffalo Township, Penn., June 28, 1810; married Jan. 22, 1833, to William Truby, a grandson of Col. Christopher Truby, of the Revolution.

Religion and patriotism were the strong characteristics of her life.

"Liberty is your birthright."

"Learn the laws and obey them."

"I am nothing, but truth is everything."

"If I can learn God's will, I will do it."

"Trust to the good sense of the American people."

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

WILL OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

Among the ancient papers and documents stored in a dozen boxes in the basement of the court house of Westmoreland Co., Penna., has been found the will of one Jeremiah McCarty, a member of "Capt. Samuel Brady's company in a detachment from the Pennsylvania line."

In the name of God, Amen. Know all men by these presents, that I, Jeremiah McCarty, soldier of Capt. Saml. Brady's company in a detachment from the Pennsylvania line, finding myself in a low state of health, and in a short time must pay the great debt that all mortals owes their Creator, I, being in my proper senses, blessed be God for it, do will and bequeath unto my wife, Margaret, and to my three sons, John, Daniel and Jeremiah McCarty, each one an equal part of my worldly substance, consisting of eighteen months' pay due me from the late Capt. Heath's independent company for my services as a private soldier in said company; likewise, all the pay that is now due me in the Pennsylvania line. And I hereby empower Mr. John Bradley, now an inhab of Pittsburg to receive the aforesaid pay or pays as my just and lawful executor, and distribute the foresaid as before directed. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 17th day of August, 1782.

(Signed)

JEREMIAH McCARTY.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us.

ROBT. PORTER,

MATH. FONT.

The above is copied from the *Pennsylvania Argus*.

This will was neither probated nor recorded, but was found among the loose miscellaneous papers, the accumulation of the greater part of two centuries. There are in the collection a vast number of other papers of historical interest. These papers were discovered by J. W. Taylor, of the Westmoreland bar.

A TIMELY WORD FROM MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN FETHERS,
STATE REGENT, WISCONSIN.

February 4, 1909.

DEAR MADAM REGENT:

Now that successful arrangements for the early completion of Memorial Continental Hall have been perfected by our President General, enabling us to hold our next Continental Congress in a practically finished building, we cannot but rejoice that our former efforts and sacrifices have made this step possible, nor fail to feel a stimulated interest and pride in this great work. We have labored heretofore with little idea of when our hopes for a finished building would be realized, but that doubt is now removed, and we have full knowledge of our indebtedness. That this debt may not become a burden to us, or to those who come after us, we must continue to set aside yearly some contribution to the fund which will enable the society to take up as fast as possible the interest bearing bonds now out against it.

I hope every Chapter may be able to send to the state treasurer (Mrs. Geo. F. Gilkey, 199 Church St., Oshkosh,) by March 20th some contribution for this purpose, however small, that I may proudly present it to the National Society at the Continental Congress in April as a proof of the devotion and loyalty to Wisconsin's Daughters of the National officers—especially our president general who has given so much of her life and strength to this work.

I make this appeal to all Chapters, and particularly to those which did not contribute last year to this fund. Please send me by the 15th of March a synopsis of your work for the winter, making special mention of anything done in the way of patriotic education, or work among children, that it may be embodied in my report to the Congress commencing April nineteenth, as this Congress will be of special interest. I hope Wisconsin will send a large delegation.

With every wish for your continued prosperity and success,
I am,

Sincerely yours,

FRANCES C. FETHERS,
(Mrs. Ogden Hoffman Fethers),
State Regent.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

General Sumter Chapter (Birmingham, Alabama).—Washington's wedding day was celebrated by the chapter on the sixteenth of January.

One of the members, Mrs. J. G. Harnull, offered her home, a handsome colonial dwelling, in the famous Glen Iris. The interior was decorated in the bridal colors, except in the long drawing room, which was a mass of red, white and blue with many little flags in every nook. At the end of the drawing room is the den, which on this occasion was turned into a stage.

Although the day was dark and threatening, one hundred guests assembled to see the little colonial play, which was most charmingly acted by eight of our school girls, two of whom represented George Washington and Martha Custis respectively.

The curtain was raised after a recitation of "The Minuet" and closed with the stately old dance rendered by the young people.

It was a charming occasion, as all agreed, while discussing the sandwiches, tea and bon bons, and every one enjoyed the peep at the couple who can never grow old, but live always "first in the hearts of their country-men."—Mrs. L. G. WOODSON, *Historian*.

Oakland Chapter (Oakland, California).—Oakland Chapter has had a year filled with activity as well as pleasure. When we met for the first time after the summer vacation, we were pleased to know, that since our last meeting, a prize of ten dollars had been presented to a young lady student of Mills College, for the best essay written on an historical subject, selected by the chapter. This had long been a cherished plan of Oakland Chapter, but we had never before been able to carry it through.

While the cruiser *California* was building, it had been sug-

gested by one of our members that the Daughters of California unite and present a flag to the vessel when it was finished. In November, the day of presentation arrived, and our officers, together with several Daughters, visited the ship, and the state regent, Mrs. Harry Nathaniel Gray, gave the beautiful bit of bunting into the keeping of the officers of the cruiser. Quite a bit of ceremony attended the presentation, speeches being made, the band played, while there was an abundance of brass buttons and gold lace in evidence. It was a delightful affair.

In February, instead of our usual meeting, the chapter made a visit to the old Mission Dolores in San Francisco. While this mission is not exactly a Revolutionary landmark, it is a part of California history, and coming into existence in 1776, has grown and lived with the growth of our nation.

A bit of pleasant news came to us at the close of the sessions of the National Society. The newly elected state regent of California, Mrs. Frederick Jewell Laird, had been chosen from among our members, and we felt highly honored to be so recognized. California now has a state board, and one of our bright young members, Miss Lily C. Cole, has been selected to fill the office of secretary.

The state board held a meeting in January in San Francisco, and a federation of all the chapters was arranged for.

A piece of work just started by Oakland Chapter, is in the cause of patriotic education. Our state regent, Mrs. Laird, has been most anxious for California to do something along those lines, following in the footsteps of some of the eastern chapters. Oakland Chapter has at last started the movement by giving a lecture on "Our Flag," illustrated by stereopticon views. This lecture and the slides were procured from the "National Committee on Patriotic Education," and was given in one of our settlement houses. It was a success, that the chapter voted fifty dollars to be used by the committee in work of this kind.

Many social occasions have marked the year. The social hour of our meetings is always most enjoyable, and a large breakfast marked the month of October, while our birthday was celebrated with fitting ceremony. We are now looking forward to a visit from our president general, Mrs. Donald

McLean. It is not often that the officers of the National Society get as far away from Washington as the Pacific coast, and so all are eagerly looking forward to the time of her arrival. Oakland Chapter is making plans for her share of the entertaining that is sure to follow upon her coming.—FRANCES H. GRAY, *Historian*.

Filson Chapter (Louisville, Kentucky).—Feeling that the education of our mountain children, teaching them the true meaning of christian citizenship was an important work, we labored earnestly last summer towards that end, and have by that work and personal contributions from some members of the chapter fifty (50) dollars (two scholarships), which our regent, Mrs. Neville Bullitt took great pleasure in presenting at the last state conference at Lexington, Ky. As this was the largest sum presented by any one chapter, Mrs. J. M. Arnold, chairman of the "Kentucky Educational Fund," gave us the privilege of placing it where we thought best. We found that two noble women, Miss May Stone, of Louisville, Ky. and Miss Katherine Pettit, of Lexington, had given their time and energies toward establishing a school for mountain children at Hindman, Knott County, the most illiterate county in Kentucky. It was here we decided to place our scholarships, to be given to children of revolutionary ancestry.

This good work we hope to keep up and have now a good sized nest egg for next year. Our first call last year was to assist in a memorial window to the mother of Washington. We were young and our treasury low, but we went to work making a quilt in our national colors, sold it and redeemed our pledge of ten dollars, to Mary Washington's memorial window in St. George's Church, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Our literary work has been the study of the thirteen original states, a member preparing and reading a paper at each meeting.—ANNA CLIFTON GRANT GRISWOLD, *Historian*.

Chief Justice Cushing Chapter (Scituate, Massachusetts).—The year's work was begun in April, 1907, by sending our delegate Mrs. Amy Allen Frye to Continental Congress with

a contribution of twenty-five dollars for Continental Hall. A contribution was also made to the Royall House fund.

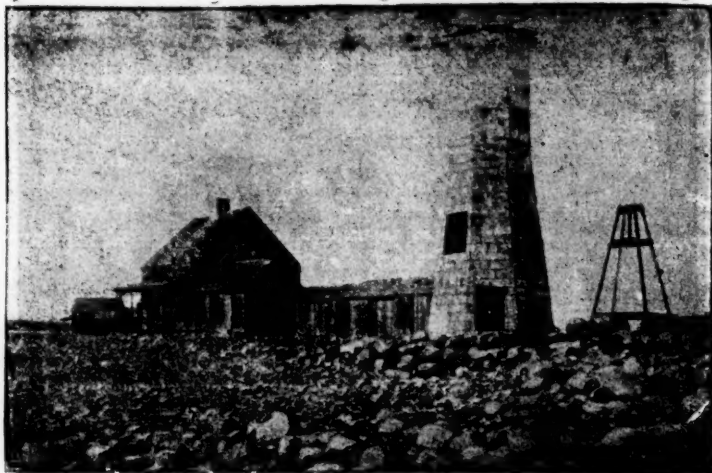
In May all the thirty-six known graves of Revolutionary soldiers were decorated with Betsey Ross flags on Decoration Day.



Grave of Chief Justice Cushing, Patron Saint.

In June and July six hundred signatures were obtained of prominent men and women in the state, including our Gov. Guild, state officials and officers of the patriotic societies on a petition to United States Congress to preserve as a historic landmark the old lighthouse at the Sand Hill, Scituate, the scene of the encounter in the war of 1812 between the British and the famous "army of two Yankee girls, Rebecca and Abigail Bates, by whose patriotic and quick witted work the British ship *La*

Hogue was driven from Scituate harbor when they were planning to land and burn the tower." In August a "travel talk" was given by a chapter member, Miss Merritt, at beautiful Meadow Creek, the summer home of Mrs. Silas Peirce. The talk was illustrated by Miss Merritt's original water color pictures made in Jerusalem and Egypt. Appropriate music was rendered. Over \$50 were added to the chapter treasury.



TO THE HONORABLE GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU,

Secretary of the Treasury:

Respectfully represent the undersigned citizens of Massachusetts that the lighthouse at Cedar Point, Scituate, in said Commonwealth, discontinued since the establishment of the light on Minot's Ledge, has by reason of such discontinuance and disuse become dismantled and out of repair; that in historical interest and importance Scituate holds a prominent place among the towns that were early settled in New England, and this ancient beacon is so closely connected with the scenes of the struggles of the people of the Old Colony, that its preservation is deemed by your petitioners to be most desirable.

Wherefore, they pray that you will cause said light and the buildings now standing and formerly connected with its operation and use to be repaired and rehabilitated to the end that it may hereafter be maintained in its original condition in all respects except that of active use.

It was voted at a meeting of the Chief Justice Cushing Chapter,

Daughters of the American Revolution, held on May 23, 1908, that the Chapter attempt the work of restoration of the lighthouse.

In September a patriotic meeting, open to the public, was held in the First Parish church. The lighthouse petition was delivered to Congressman W. C. Lovering of the Fourteenth Massachusetts district by Hon. Harvey H. Pratt, who spoke eloquently of the value to our old town of all its ancient landmarks and traditions. Congressman Lovering pledged himself to do all he could in support of the petition and paid a fine tribute to woman in her work for "home and country." Patriotic music was rendered by a quartette and the story of the "army of two" was told in verse by Mrs. Rena Cole, a chapter member. In October a delightful meeting was held at "The Driftway," the colonial home of our honorary member, Mrs. Arthur Williams, Jr. A liberal donation was given for the headquarters fund of Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution.

On November 10th occurred the 95 birthday of our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Mary Mitchell. The chapter visited her at her home, carrying her beautiful roses and candy with a blanket wrapper and fur lined shoes, as well as their best wishes for her health and happiness.

Monthly meetings, social and literary, have been held and twelve new members added to the chapter.

Old South Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts), held its monthly meeting in Sewall Hall on January 11, the regent, Mrs. Frank Hill, presiding. It was a celebration of its twelfth anniversary. Twelve years of prosperity have been given to the chapter, from the united efforts of its founder and honorary regent, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, its succeeding regents and its members.

The chapter is rapidly reaching its membership limit, two hundred, ten new members having been added at its last meeting, one a granddaughter of the revolution. It was a matter of regret to the members that the founder, Mrs. Fowler, was unable to be present.

A long and varied program began with a stirring address

by Rev. R. Perry Bush, D. D., of Chelsea, Mass., who took for his subject: "The Daughters of the American Revolution and Patriotic Work for Today."

The speaker had the close attention of his audience to the end of his address—an audience limited only by the capacity of the hall. Miss Grace Hilton Chamberlain gave a humorous original monologue and in response to an encore gave a conversation in a street car between two friends.

Miss Martha Berry, of Rome, Ga., was present with an interesting story of her industrial school, from its start up to the present time, speaking very highly of the boy to whom the Old South Chapter has given a scholarship.

Mrs. Marion Longfellow O'Donoghue read, "The Revolutionary Rising" by Buchanan Reed, and Mr. Geo. H. Monroe contributed two songs as well as an encore number.

The chapter had as guests the state regent, Mrs. Chas. H. Masury, Mrs. W. B. Holmes, regent of Bunker Hill Chapter, Mrs. S. F. Davis, regent of Mary Draper Chapter, and these state officers, Mrs. H. E. Davidson, Mrs. W. H. Alline and Miss H. Dean.

An informal reception was given to the state regent and guests, after the literary exercises.

Tea and cakes were served by the hospitality committee, Mrs. Arthur Hersom, chairman.

The music was furnished by Mrs. Flora E. Barry.—(Miss) SARAH R. STURGIS, *Historian*.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—On October 31, 1908, Prudence Wright Chapter completed its long-cherished project of erecting a marker in the old burying ground to its "Patron Saint."

It was an open meeting, invitations having been given to all the townspeople interested so that a goodly number were gathered in the chapter house when the regent, Mrs. Hutchinson, called the meeting to order and placed it in the hands of the Cemetery Committee, who had charge of the program of the day.

Mrs. Rolan H. Blood, chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Heald, Miss Annetta Shipley Merrill, Mrs. Harriette A. S. Phelps.

After prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. Reed, the exercises were opened by Mrs. Blood, giving a brief summary of the work of the committee in collecting the funds and arranging for the purchase, setting and dedication of the marker; she said in part:

"Since the organization of this chapter, one of its objects has been to erect a marker to the memory of the heroine whose name it has chosen for its own.

"The Cemetery Committee appointed at the beginning of this present year, planned to raise money in various ways, and if possible, to erect the stone this fall.

"Through the efforts of Miss Mary L. P. Shattuck, her sister, Mrs. Phelps, their friends and the committee, an entertainment was given the latter part of August, patronized for the most part by chapter members,—at which was netted the sum of forty-five dollars; to this the chapter added five dollars.

"Thinking it best to confine the Memorial wholly to the chapter, it was decided not to invite any of the descendants to assist, as it would be impossible to communicate with them all.

"One of them having sent five dollars to a member of the committee, it is to be used to reset the small stone of Prudence Wright's children.

"Through the best judgment of the committee a stone of Munson slate, three feet high and two feet wide, suitably inscribed, the cost not to exceed fifty dollars. was considered all that would be required, and such has been placed in the vicinity where members of the Wright family are buried, the exact spot of our heroine's grave being unknown.

"It was decided to give a short, simple program for the chapter and their friends."

After these remarks, Mrs. Hutchinson sang the hymn, "Abide with Me;" then Mrs. Heald, saying that as the committee felt they could in no wise better the history of Prudence Wright written by Miss Shattuck, the chapter's first regent and founder, she would read extracts from her little book, "Prudence Wright, and the Women who Guarded the Bridge."

The history contained in these extracts read was briefly this:

Prudence, the daughter of Samuel and Prudence (Lawrence) Cummings, was born November 26th, 1740, in the Parish of West Dunstable, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, which next year became Hollis, New Hampshire.

Her father was a man of distinction in town, holding many positions of honor both in church and municipal affairs.

Her mother was a descendant of the well-known Lawrence family, of Groton, Massachusetts.

Prudence was a well taught little girl, being able, when eight or nine years old to "knit socks for her father, sew patchwork for wool quilts of pieces cut from cloth of her mother's dyeing and weaving. She could overhand the seams in a sheet, and her sampler was finished. She had learned the shorter catechism standing at her mother's knee

* * * * * and, a most prized accomplishment, she could write.

* * * * * She loved form, color and construction."

The chapter owns a much cherished article, given it by one of Prudence's descendants, a treasure that "has passed from daughter to daughter for a hundred and fifty years," a paper "love-box," cut and folded by the childish hands of little Prudence, and painted by her with the juices of flowers and leaves for color, and their stems for brushes.

In the Groton Historical Collection there is a sketch of hers, a copy of a picture of Washington taking leave of his mother, which shows considerable artistic ability.

At eighteen she possessed such accomplishments as were deemed necessary in those days for any well-brought-up young woman. "She could spin, weave, and dye linen and woolen cloths for all household purposes, she knew all the steps from the flax and the fleece to the completed garments," so that she doubtless had a chest full of lavender-scented linen when she married David Wright, of Pepperell, on December 28th, 1761, she being then twenty, and her husband twenty-six.

They had eleven children and lived together fifty-eight years, she outliving him four years, and dying on December 2nd, 1823.

Their home was a peaceful, happy one until the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775, when the tyranny of George III roused the hot blood of all patriots, and she and her husband, in common with all the townspeople of Pepperell, pledged their lives and fortunes for their country's good, for "there was not a Tory within its borders," more then could be said of most towns. * * * * * There were Tories in Hollis. Poor Prudence! it must have been a sore trial for her to know that two of her brothers, Thomas and Samuel, were Tories. Captain Leonard Whiting and his brother Benjamin, of Hollis * * * * * were also Tories. * * * * *

"The opening months of 1775 found all able bodied men enrolled, under weekly drill, and ready to respond to the first call.

"The women were no less ready, the anxious heart of the wife and mother would fain believe that rights would be secured without the baptism of blood, but they knew what it would mean if fathers and

husbands left the homes and farms. When the time came they met the crisis with a self-forgetfulness that matched the heroism of the men, they moulded the bullets and tied the cartridges around them, they filled the powder-horns and gave the men their Sunday coats which they themselves had spun, wove, cut and made, bade them God-speed, and faced home duties.

"Edmund Bancroft rode into town late in the forenoon of April 19th, bringing word that the British were coming, and that the towns nearer Boston were arming to meet them.

"Colonel Prescott mounted his horse at once, and leaving orders to have the Pepperell and Hollis men meet him in Groton, rode away. * * * * *

"The report of the fight on Lexington Green and at Concord came to town later, the women knew that their townsmen had helped chase the British and were now with other 'minute-men' near Boston, and that more serious action was imminent.

"Spies were reported as passing between the British in Canada and those in Boston.

"One direct road ran through Pepperell, and Capt. Leonard Whiting was said to be coming with despatches.

"For the women there was all the anxiety and dread uncertainty with none of the excitement of the assembled forces nearer Boston, but when they knew there was a possibility of doing something, they seized the opportunity, and in the spirit that animated the 'minute-men,' acted at once."

Here Mrs. Heald closed her remarks, leaving the tale of this action to be told in rhyme by Miss Merrill, who read:

"The Ballad of Prudence Wright and the Tory."

Mrs. Blood then handed the regent a bunch of beautiful yellow and white chrysanthemums, saying they were to be placed upon the stone, being presented for that purpose by one who, although not a chapter member, had taken a great deal of interest in the exercises of this day.

Asking the ladies to form two and two, and giving the flag to little Miss Adele Boynton to head the line, the chapter then marched to the cemetery, which is near the chapter house, to where the marker is placed beside the small one erected over one hundred and thirty years ago to the memory of Mary and Liberty, the two children of Prudence and David Wright, who died young.

There they found the stone had been draped about the foot

with the blue and white flag, the chapter colors, and a large laurel wreath placed upon it.

After all had gathered around the stone, the Lord's Prayer was repeated led by the chaplain, and the regent, then placing the flowers upon the wreath, said: "The chapter dedicates this stone to the memory of Prudence Cumings Wright, a patriotic citizen, a faithful wife and mother, a brave woman who lived 'for Home and Country' and who did not live in vain, a true Daughter of the American Revolution."

All then turning to face the flag, the "Pledge of Allegiance" was said and they returned to the chapter house, where the exercises were closed with the singing of "America."

The inscription on the marker is as follows:

In Memory of
The Captain of the Bridge Guard
April, 1775.
Prudence Cumings
Wife of
David Wright.
Born, November 26th, 1740.
Died, December 2nd, 1823.
Erected by
Prudence Wright Chapter
D. A. R.
1908.

—For the Committee,
ANNETTA SHIPLEY MERRILL.

Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton Chapter (Holland, Michigan).

—The chapter celebrated its first birthday at the home of the regent, Mrs. C. M. McLean. The chapter was organized February 15, 1908, by Mrs. James P. Brayton, the state regent, with a charter membership of 18 and during the year has grown in interest and numbers.

A large American flag floating from the balcony welcomed the members and guests who gathered at the home of Mrs. McLean. The stairway was draped with a large flag and festoons of evergreen and vases of roses and other cut flowers adorned the parlors.

Following the roll call a telegram was read from Mrs. Brayton who was unable to attend and who sent greetings to the chapter from Washington, D. C., where she is attending the regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Managers. An original poem written for this, the first birthday of the chapter, was read by Mrs. C. C. Wheeler and heartily applauded. Following this Mrs. McLean introduced Mistress Betsey Witherspoon, of Andover, Mass., who read a paper on "Social life 100 years ago."

The last part of the program was given up to a character sketch entitled "Stage Coach and Tavern Days" in which a party of travelers arrive at the "Sign of the Red Cherry" inn and while awaiting the arrival of the next stage coach, relate amusing incidents of their travels.

Refreshments were served in the dining room which was beautifully decorated. In the center of the polished table, a heavy glass pedestal supported a gorgeous birthday cake, decorated with sugar plums, 13 tiny silk flags and the birthday candle.

An interesting feature of the afternoon was the exhibiting of the historian's book, a beautiful leather bound volume bearing the name of the chapter in gold letters, which was presented by Mrs. G. J. Diekema. The work of the historian, Miss Myrtle Beach, was shown in a carefully prepared history of the organization of the chapter, autograph pictures of the state regent and officers of the chapter, and a sketch of the chapter's patron saint and valuable clippings of interest to the local "Daughters."

The annual meeting of the chapter for the election of officers and payment of dues falls on the second Thursday in February.—AVIS G. YATES, *Secretary*.

Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter (Ann Arbor, Michigan), reports for the year nineteen hundred and eight.

The affairs of the chapter were administered during the year in a judicious and satisfactory manner under the regent, Mrs. James L. Babcock.

The literary program showed a broadening trend of thought

and deepening interest in national affairs. Three of the six afternoons were devoted to "Citizenship": as typified by "Immigration on the Atlantic Seaport," "Immigration on the Pacific Seaport," and "Settlement Work." The other afternoons were given to "Financial Panics," "Benjamin Franklin" and "Some Pioneer Women of Southern Michigan."

Outside of the formal program the year was one of pleasant work and progress along patriotic lines, as the chapter continued its work of suitably marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and also followed the usual custom of giving prizes to the various schools for historical essays, the money voted not going, however, to the individual prize winners but to the purchase of historical pictures for the school rooms. The subjects for high school competitions were "La Fayette," "How the British were driven from Detroit" and "Colonial Life in Virginia," and for the grades, "Liberty Bell," "Fortyniners" and "Samuel Morse."

"Washington's birthday" was celebrated by a grand "bal-poudre." The proceeds from which were contributed to Continental Hall fund. The ball was the most brilliant social event of the season, and the stately "squires" and "dames" to the number of three hundred, gorgeous and fascinating in their rich colonial costumes of velvet, satin and lace, with the sparkle and flash of antique jewels, made up a most beautiful picture, with the ball room artistically and appropriately decorated with flags, flowers and colonial shields for a fitting background. Many of the costumes worn were, aside from their beauty, possessed of historic interest, a lace fichu having been presented to the great-grandmother of the present owner by General Washington, and one "dame's dress" was first worn at Lincoln's first inaugural ball.

Having during the year reached a membership of one hundred the chapter can feel assured of continued growth and prosperity.—FRANCES D. ARMSTRONG, *Historian*.

Fort Kearney Chapter (Kearney, Nebraska).—The chapter was organized May 18, 1908, at the home of the chapter regent, Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, who invited the charter members to a patriotic dinner.

The color scheme was red, white and blue, the national flag serving in some distinctive and unique way to mark each course.

Following the dinner the chapter held its initial meeting at which the officers were appointed and the various committees announced, Mrs. Norton gave a short outline of the work to be undertaken, and the state regent, Mrs. C. B. Letton, of Lincoln, who came to Kearney to be present at the organization, gave an interesting address upon "The Aims and Achievements of the Daughters of the American Revolution," showing the broad and varied scope of the work done by the society and what great results might be looked for and realized by concerted and well directed effort.

The first year officers are, Mrs. Charles O. Norton, regent; Mrs. John A. Miller, vice-regent; Mrs. F. F. Roby, historian; Miss Isabel Tabor, secretary; Mrs. D. H. Miller, treasurer; Mrs. B. S. Peterson, registrar; Mrs. W. A. Clark, chaplain.

The chapter was most fortunate in having their state regent with them upon this occasion and her inspiring address will tend to increase the interest of the present membership. The Kearney Chapter is the ninth in the state of Nebraska. Although so young, the chapter has prepared and sent out a beautiful year book. We note that the place of the meeting is always to be marked with a flag.

Eagle Rock Chapter (Montclair, New Jersey).—Theodore Roosevelt once said, "We Americans can only do one allotted task well, if we face it steadily and bravely, seeing, but not fearing the dangers. Above all, we must stand shoulder to shoulder demanding that our comrades be in very truth Americans, and that we work together,—heart, hand and head—for the honor and greatness of our country."

Such was the spirit which animated the thirteen women, who on June 14, 1895, organized the Eagle Rock Chapter.

To-day the chapter numbers ninety-three. With increased numbers has naturally come increased responsibility, and the Eagle Rock Chapter, filled with a deep patriotic fervor, has striven and is striving to do its part.

During the past year there have been held seven regular meetings with an average attendance of twenty-seven. At these meetings reports of the work done by the chapter through its committees have been read, also accounts of the work accomplished or to be undertaken by the larger national organization. On one occasion Mrs. Sullivan gave us a delightful talk of her impressions of the meeting of Continental Congress. One item of especial interest to us was the presentation by the state board of New Jersey of a silver loving cup to the vice-president general (our Mrs. Kearfott) on her retiring from office, in appreciation of her services rendered.

A paper written by Mrs. Kearfott on the "Social Side" of Congress gave us a charming insight into the life at Washington during the meeting of Continental Congress.

On November first the New Jersey Daughters gathered in Montclair for the annual fall meeting. Over three hundred representatives from the chapters were in attendance. Mrs. Donald McLean, president general, was present, and Mr. Harry Emerson Fosdich was the orator of the occasion.

The following historical papers have been read giving us most interesting glimpses of the "Side Lights of American History."

"Jefferson's House at Monticello," an exchange from another club.

"Somerset County Women," by Miss Reid.

"At Valley Forge after One Hundred and Thirty Years," from the *Evening Post*.

After the reading of the last paper the question was asked by a member—"How many of those present had ancestors at Valley Forge?" and a large number arose.

Your historian has throughout the year endeavored to bring anew to your minds the anniversaries of great events.

The chapter has had the pleasure of welcoming six new members, and has lost by resignation four and by death one, Mrs. Talbot Root.

During the year the courtesy of the chapter has been extended several times to members of other chapters who were residing for a brief time in Montclair.

At the first meeting last fall a description of Daughters of the American Revolution day at the Jamestown exhibition was given by Mrs. Kearfott, in her usual charming manner.

As the chapter felt that the time had come when another contribution should be sent to Continental Hall, it was voted to send an appeal in the form of a letter, asking for voluntary contributions, as the chapter does not approve of assessments, and is opposed to the giving of entertainments in order to raise money. As a result of the appeal, sixty dollars was sent to Continental Hall.

The chapter appointed our regent, Mrs. LeBrun, and Miss Wiggins, to speak for the chapter at the "Civic Association" dinner.

How efficiently the Maple avenue school entertainment committee did their work is best shown by results. Three entertainments were given during the winter, at two of which was a most appreciative audience of over four hundred, a larger number than in previous years. The pleasure and sunshine which came into the lives of those people in the Maple avenue district, to whom so little is given, attest the value of the entertainment and must fully repay those members of the committee, through whose efforts the entertainments were a success.

With this thought in mind was the great work of the Maple avenue playground and summer school started seven years ago, and because the results have shown the great benefit to the children and to the community, has the chapter continued the good work.

The cost of the playground for the summer is about one thousand dollars, part of which, for the past three years, has been met by the board of education. This year the board promised to bear one-half of the expenses, but later after the teachers for the ensuing year had been engaged, word was received from the board that, owing to the reduced appropriation by the town council, they could not pay the promised amount.

To undertake to raise the extra five hundred dollars was indeed a great task, but our wonderful regent, Mrs. LeBrun,

chairman of the playground committee, with her assistants, were equal to the emergency and performed the herculean task.

On June 29th the playground and summer school was opened for eight weeks with almost the same corps of earnest teachers as had charge the previous year.

The enrollment last summer was 617, an increase of 172 over the previous summer. Of the 617, 377 were boys and 240 were girls.

The largest attendance for any one day was 415, the smallest 158; the average day's attendance was 288. As in previous years the work was divided into departments consisting of reed and raffia, sewing, carpentry, game-room, athletics, gymnastics and kindergarten. The children played happily together and worked earnestly and cheerfully. One of the teachers in her report said that there was seldom need for disciplinary measures. The work accomplished during those hot summer months certainly prove the boys and girls to have been an industrious band. In the reed and raffia department alone 567 useful articles were made by the boys and girls outside of the kindergarten. An exhibition of their work was given at the close of the season, concerning which all who were able to attend were most enthusiastic. The shower baths for both boys and girls were especially enjoyed this summer and found most refreshing in the hot days.

Those whose privilege it was to visit the playground during the summer were greatly impressed by the spirit which animated the boys and girls while at work or play. One of our members wrote after a visit: "The guiding, uplifting influence over it all, holding it together, making it capable of the splendid work accomplished is that of Miss Wiggins. The playground has been greatly blessed by her loving ministrations."

Miss Wiggins, in a letter to the regent, expressed the hope that ere long each room in the Maple avenue school should have a large flag, that the pupils might ever have before them that beautiful symbol of patriotism with its silent influence.

In response to this appeal, three flags were promised by members of the chapter.

The realization of what a flag in the schoolroom may mean to a child was brought home so vividly to me by a poem written by one of my own pupils six years ago, the last stanza of which is:

"What do I love?
I love my flag of the sunset light
Of the snowflakes' splendor and the starry night,
I to my flag will e'er be true,
I'll honor it whate'er I do—
And wouldn't you?"

—LOUISE K. GREEN.

Battle Pass Chapter (Brooklyn, New York).—In the summer of 1905 Miss Marian Wilmarth Morton, then corresponding secretary of Fort Greene Chapter, was appointed regent by Mrs. Charles H. Terry, then our state regent, now our vice-president general, to form a new chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The honor thus conferred upon Miss Morton was deeply appreciated, but not less deep was her regret at severing her relations with Fort Greene Chapter where she had been a member for eight years, an officer for four.

In the early fall of 1905 Miss Morton set to work with her characteristic energy to find the required number of "Daughters" who would join with her to organize a new chapter.

By the middle of November she had secured fifteen charter members, and on the 19th of November called her first meeting which was held at the residence of Mrs. Charles Bosworth.

At this first meeting the name to be given the chapter was under animated discussion, but it was not until a fortnight later that the name of Battle Pass was decided upon.

The collection of funds toward the completion of Memorial Hall at Washington was chosen as the initial object of the chapter.

At the last meeting of the year, held on the twelfth of May, 1906, at the home of Miss Conkling, the recording secretary, the chapter received its charter from the hands of Mrs. Terry.

In the following autumn Battle Pass Chapter met with a

sad loss. On the 25th of November Miss Marian W. Morton died suddenly at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson and the chapter was thus bereft of its first regent and founder.

So keen was the sorrow and sense of loss caused by her death that the members seriously contemplated disbanding. But calmer thought brought them to feel that a better tribute to her memory could not be wrought than to continue the work which she with so much labor and sacrifice had begun.

At as early a date as possible, therefore, a business meeting was called to elect a new regent. The choice of the chapter was unanimous for Mrs. Raymond A. Corney (formerly Mrs. J. R. Van Syckle) who has held the office ever since.

During the year 1907-8 several interesting meetings have been held, among which was a luncheon given at the Montauk Club House by Mrs. D. C. Johnson, the guest of honor being our president general, Mrs. Donald R. McLean; a patriotic luncheon at Fraunce's Tavern, New York, at which Prof. H. H. Howe made an address along Revolutionary lines, and the annual birthday party held in May, 1908, at which Dr. N. M. Waters made a patriotic address.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Corney the chapter has steadily increased in membership and interest until now, on the threshold of our fourth year, we feel justified in believing that the future is full of promise and that Battle Pass Chapter is destined to do its part in perpetuating the memory of those who fought for the independence of our nation and in attaining the various objects sought by the Daughters of the American Revolution.—JULIA C. MORTON, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Fort McArthur Chapter (Kenton, Ohio).—In the six years' history of the chapter the aim has been toward both literary and social effort. Organizing with sixteen members the membership now numbers thirty-eight.

The meetings are held monthly at the home of the hostess appointed for the day, who has an assistant; the time being devoted to the business for the day, and a paper written on a historical subject and music; followed by a social hour.

A picnic on Bunker Hill day and an assembly on the 22nd

of February have been the social events of the year, the Simon Kehton Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, attending on both occasions. At a colonial ball the children of Jonathan Harrington Society, Children of the American Revolution, delighted those in attendance, by dancing the minuet in old-time costume.

Each year the chapter decorates sixteen graves of those who died and were buried at Fort McArthur, after its occupation by General Hull's army.

Patriotic education has been a favorite work; a medal for proficiency in United States history being given, in Room No. 8; also a special prize in the high school of five dollars for the best essay on civics.

A guild has prepared and donated clothing for needy children. The chapter has sent a contribution for Continental Hall.—ELEANOR A. BAIN, *Historian*.

Quaker City Chapter (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).—The chapter began its year with officers elected as follows, December, 1907: Regent, Miss E. L. Crowell; vice-regent, Miss E. E. Massey; honorary regent, Mrs. David Bruce; honorary vice-regent, Mrs. J. Carhart; recording secretary, Mrs. Joseph McElmell; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary Sisler; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Ford; registrar, Mrs. A. J. Bankerd; historian, Dr. Wilhelmina T. Nelson; honorary historian, Mrs. C. S. Fisher; librarian, Mrs. C. S. Crowell.

The meetings have been held regularly, as usual, in the Gen. George Meade Post Room, with more or less interest manifested by the members. Probably the two most interesting ones were those of February 21, when quotations from Franklin's writings were given by a large number of those present, and of September 18, when the chapter again participated in giving "Vacation Echoes."

When each one has some part or portion in the proceedings, she always has a greater interest in the work.

In January the year books were distributed; these were combined with the directory for 1908.

We have had interesting papers read at each meeting, upon the following subjects:

- I. History of the Liberty Bell.
- II. Benjamin Franklin.
- III. Funeral of Franklin.
- IV. Revolutionary Tea Parties.
- V. The Mecklenburg Declaration.
- VI. Valley Forge.
- VII. An Old-fashioned Thanksgiving Day.
- VIII. My Grandmother's Housekeeping and Mine.

Your officers have all been faithful in their attendance and the performance of their duties.

Your historian has taken up the various battles of the Revolution, pertaining to each month, and given a short sketch of two or three, every time. She has preserved a directory of the old families of Philadelphia also, as printed in the *Public Ledger* of Sunday's issue, as also sketches and representations of historical places and landmarks (from the same).

We have lost two members by death, Mrs. Emack, in January, and Mrs. Graber, in April.

A large evening euchre, held in January, at the home of Mrs. Price, added twenty-five dollars to our funds.

In February, on Washington's birthday, a "Colonial Tea" was held at the home of Mrs. A. J. Bankerd, which besides being a very enjoyable occasion, netted fifty dollars. We also elected the delegates and alternates to the Continental Congress; donated our usual gift of one hundred dollars to the Continental Hall fund and also fifty dollars to the Memorial Window fund.

In April we voted our customary donation of ten dollars to George Meade Post, towards Memorial Day expenses.

Our reserve fund having grown beyond its first one thousand dollars, the finance committee had made the suggestion in March that we invest it in some safe interest-bearing scheme.

After much investigation and discussion, in May, fifteen hundred dollars were invested in a second mortgage at five and four-tenths per cent.

This month being the fifth anniversary of the death of our first regent, flowers were placed upon the grave of Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., in loving commemoration.

The last meeting of the chapter members, until fall, was at a euchre at the home of Miss Crowell.

In October our chapter voted to coöperate with the other Philadelphia chapters in entertaining the state conference in 1909.

Our membership at this writing numbers two hundred and thirty-four.

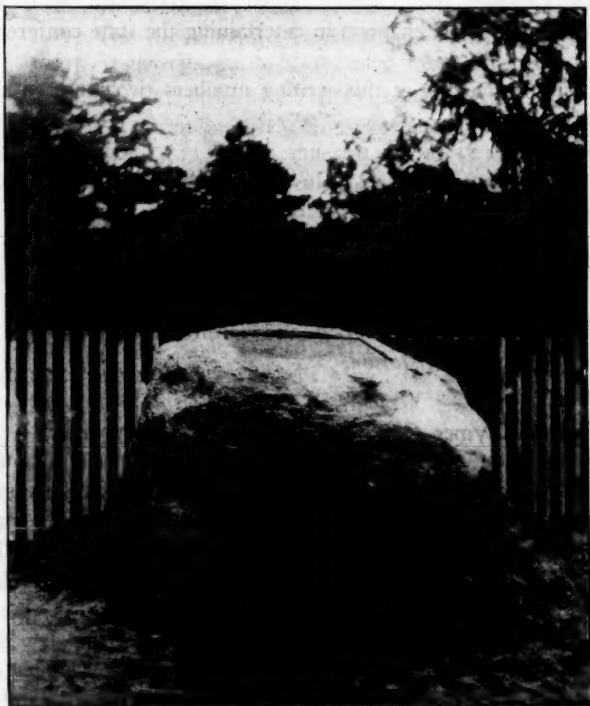
With \$914.71 in the treasury and \$133.70 added from the euchres, making \$1,048.41 plus our \$1,500.00 invested in the mortgage, we have the sum of \$2,548.41 to our credit. A summing up to be proud of and to rejoice over.

Let us not rest upon our laurels, however, but keep on, "still achieving, still pursuing," until we are worthy the encomium, well done! good and faithful workers.—W. T. NELSON, M. D., *Historian*.

George Clymer Chapter (Towanda, Pennsylvania).—On the afternoon of October 3, 1908, George Clymer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Towanda, Pennsylvania, with appropriate exercises, unveiled a tablet and boulder, in memory of the achievements, and to mark the route of the heroic patriot, General John Sullivan, and his equally heroic soldiers.

The chapter had invited as their guests for the day the Tioga Point Chapter of Athens, the Tunkhannock Chapter of Tunkhannock, the Sons of the Revolution of Towanda and a few others. These guests were met and welcomed by a committee who conducted them to the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Piolet, who had kindly opened their house for the occasion. The national colors in flags and flowers were in evidence throughout the house. At noon a luncheon was served by the daughters of members of the chapter. The place-cards were photographs of the boulder. One hundred and fifty partook of the luncheon after which all repaired to the place where the boulder had been located, a fitting selec-

tion near the old brick church in Wysox, one of the first established in the county, and in its church-yard six Revolutionary soldiers lie buried. The formal dedication and unveiling took place at two o'clock and the large number present showed the interest felt in the event. The day was marked with ideal



Memorial Boulder Erected by George Clymer Chapter.

October weather and the scene as one looked up and down the beautiful valley was one not soon forgotten.

The exercises were opened by the singing of "America," followed by a prayer by the pastor of the church. Mrs. Simon Rendall, our chapter regent, then gave an eloquent address in which she outlined the historical facts, touched upon the undying patriotism and courage of the army and the lessons

and benefits they brought to the present generation. At the close of her address she lifted the flag which covered the stone, and formally dedicated it to the memory of the heroes of that march, and as a reminder to the present generation of the principles for which they suffered. The boulder is of native sandstone about six feet square, irregular in shape and bears on the surface a bronze tablet 22 x 26 inches with this inscription: "This stone commemorates the passing through Wesauking on August 9th and October 4th, 1779, of Major General John Sullivan and his troops in the military expedition against the Six Nations. 'The glorious achievements we have exhibited in extending our conquests so far will make no inconsiderable balance even in the present politics of America. Its future good consequences I leave to the eloquence of time to declare, which will in ages hence celebrate the memory of a conquest, the real good effects and advantages of which posterity will particularly enjoy.'—Journal of Lieut. Col. Adam Hubley, of the advance guard of Sullivan's army. Erected October 4th, 1908, by the George Clymer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Towanda, Pennsylvania."

After the unveiling, the remainder of the exercises were held in the quaint old church, where Judge Fanning, the orator of the day, delivered an able address. Mrs. R. H. Williams sang Kipling's "Recessional," and the exercises closed with the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" sung by all, standing. Much credit is due our regent and the committees who worked so faithfully under her, for the success of the occasion.—MARY WARD MERCUR, *Historian*.

Gettysburg Chapter (Adams County, Pennsylvania).—The Gettysburg Chapter, in retrospect, is conscious that during the past year the work established by its organization has gone steadily on, and that several happy occasions have served to brighten its regular routine.

In the election of November, 1907, Mrs. Walter H. O'Neal was chosen regent. In November, 1908, the regent was re-elected.

The Daughters cordially invited their friends to tea on February 22 and entertained them in a delightfully "colonial" way, scoring their usual success in this recognized annual event.

The subject selected for the prize essay for the year 1908 was "Lafayette's Contribution to the Cause of American Liberty." This prize is offered annually to the high school.

In this instance William Barnes was the winner. His essay was afterwards published in a county paper, the *Compiler*. The importance of the educational phase of the chapter's work should receive the greatest consideration. It is hoped that in the future there will be ways and means to extend and vary the incentives for historical research, for if records are to be preserved, historic spots held sacred, memories revered, the rising generation must be inspired to carry on the work, for to them as future citizens these heirlooms must descend.

In September the nearness of the Pennsylvania state conference at York caused much interest at Gettysburg. Many members of this conference visited the battlefield. To these the ladies of the chapter had the honor of presenting a souvenir in the form of a folder, containing a photograph of that portion of the field rendered famous by "Pickett's charge" and now appropriately marked by imposing monuments, the "High Water Mark," the new Regular monument and others. In the presentation of these souvenirs Mrs. O'Neal, the regent, briefly but impressively explained the significance of the scene and its powerful story of suffering and death.

An effort has been made to locate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. One has been found in the Citizens' Cemetery at Gettysburg and will soon be provided with a Pennsylvania state marker.

An interesting history of this soldier has been written by his great-grandson, Calvin Hamilton, of Gettysburg, who is himself a veteran of the civil war.

The history of William Hamilton is briefly sketched from official and authentic records. He was the third son of John and Florence Morrow Hamilton, who came to America from the north of Ireland in 1729. They lived at first at New Castle,

Delaware, and about 1741 moved to Adams, then York county, Pennsylvania, where they acquired 330 acres of land from the Penn heirs. This tract was three miles northwest of the site upon which Gettysburg was subsequently located. William Hamilton was born here March 20, 1751. He afterwards acquired the farm from his father and lived there until 1823. He built the house that still stands and serves for the dwellers of the farm.

William Hamilton married Magdalena, daughter of Captain Nicholas Bettinger, also a soldier of the Revolution. To this union were born nine sons and three daughters. Hamilton enlisted January, 1776, in his father-in-law's company in the Second Battalion as orderly sergeant and at a subsequent date was commissioned first lieutenant, First Company, Fourth Battalion.

Captain Bettinger and Lieutenant Hamilton participated in many of the battles in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. They were captured at Fort Washington, near New York, and for some months suffered the horrors of the British prison ships.

From the close of the Revolution till his death in 1823 he resided on his farm. That he was a public spirited citizen is shown by the early records of this county.

The act establishing Adams county authorized the county commissioners to levy a tax of \$3,000 for public buildings, and it was agreed that an additional \$7,000 be raised by private subscription. The act recited the essence of the bond, which was signed by such familiar Adams county names as James Scott, William McClellan, Henry Hoke, George Kerr, Alex. Russell, William McPherson, William W. Hamilton and several others. This venerable document was long ago marked "canceled."

William Hamilton's name also appears with those of McClellan and Hoke, commissioners, to superintend the erection of county buildings. These were the court house which stood in the center of the "square," the county offices, and a jail on the site of the present one.

There are many descendants of Nicholas Bettinger and William Hamilton still living in Adams county.

It is the regret of the descendants of the early settlers of Adams county that so little authentic record exists of the achievements of the sturdy men and women who endured great privation in establishing homes in a forest country infested with savage animals and still more savage men. Although but a brief record has come down to us of the part taken by the people of this section in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, yet enough has been preserved to show they were intensely loyal to the cause of the colonies and sent many of their number to assist in the subjugation of French and Indians and to fight in the war for independence.

Mary Baker Allen Chapter (Cornwall, Vermont) held its initial meeting January 23rd, with Mrs. C. F. Benedict. Twenty-one charter members were enrolled, and the following officers appointed for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Sara E. Sanford Lane; vice-regent, Mrs. Anna J. Stowell Bingham; registrar, Mrs. Estelle D. Lane Witherell; treasurer, Mrs. Lillian Kendall Field; secretary, Miss Beulah Minerva Sanford; historian, Katharine Elizabeth Griswold. The state regent, Mrs. Clayton N. North, was the guest of the day, and with her usual tact and grace assisted materially in the chapter's organization. Refreshments were served by Mrs. F. C. Benedict and Mrs. H. E. Sanford. Interesting papers were read by vice-regent, Mrs. Bingham, and Mrs. Field, also an appropriate poem by Miss Beulah M. Sanford. The chapter adjourned to meet at the call of the regent.—KATHARINE E. GRISWOLD, *Historian*.

James Wood Chapter (Parkersburg, West Virginia).—Amid auspicious surroundings, July 10, 1908, the memorial boulder, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was unveiled and an immense crowd of the representative people of Parkersburg were present to witness it.

On the bronze tablet is the following inscription and the names of the Revolutionary soldiers in Wood county.

In memory of the soldiers of the American Revolution, buried in Wood county.

Captain James Neal.
Captain John James.
Lieutenant Sam Bell.
Orderly Sergt. Francis Langfitt.
Bailey Rice.
Matthew Maddox.
Richard Mayhew.
Spencer Sharp.

These men freely offered on the altar of their country their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.

Erected by the James Wood Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1908.

The invocation was offered by Bishop George W. Peterkin and two children did the unveiling while the band played patriotic selections—little Miss Anne Shattuck Neal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Neal, and little Miss Elizabeth Lewis Neal Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence, of Georgia, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Neal. The name of her great-great-grandfather is on the tablet.

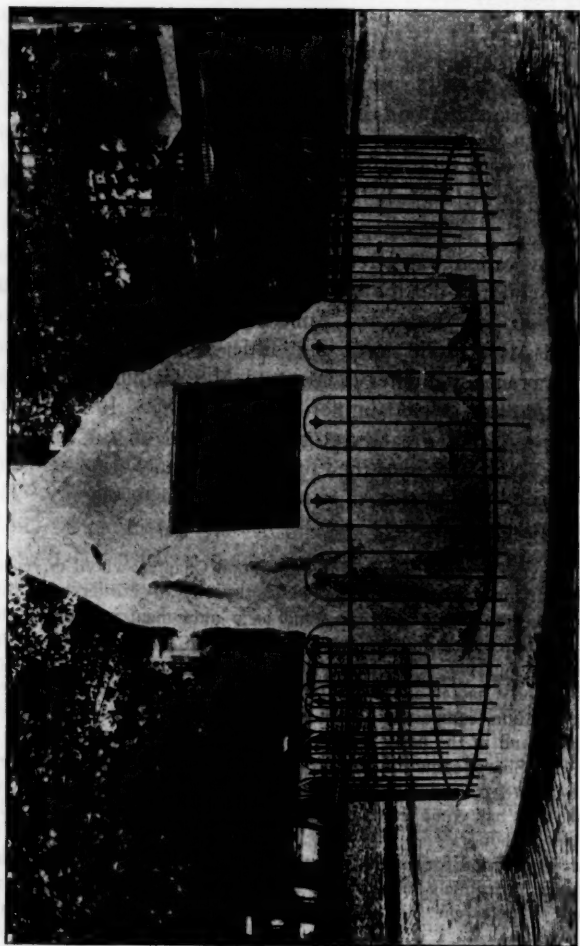
Judge L. N. Tavenner then presented the tablet in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the city. He said in part:

MR. MAYOR: By the ladies of James Wood Chapter, whom to represent is an honor, there is presented to the city of Parkersburg this tablet affixed to this granite to stand as a monument of title to the refined taste, culture and enlightened civilization that has marked the progress of our city. There are due congratulations to the ladies of James Wood Chapter and to the citizens of our city that boasts such an organization, composed of such members and so efficiently equipped at present and in the past.

Spencer Sharp came to this country in the year 1806; Richard Mayhew in 1837; and Matthew Maddox spent his declining years with his son, who had come in 1812; their descendants in our midst are as a crown or honor.

And let us not forget that in the darkest hour of the American Revolution, Virginia's Washington, who knew whereof he spoke, exclaimed: "Leave me but a banner to place upon the mountains of West Augusta and I will rally around me the men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free."

Man's influence is immortal. The heroes of the past still live with us, and it is an honor to participate in the exercises of this hour that surrender unto the keeping of the city of Parkersburg this material evidence of esteem by the present generation, the expenses and costs of



Memorial erected by the James Wood Chapter, Parkersburg, West Virginia, unveiled July 10, 1908.

which have been borne exclusively by the ladies of this Chapter, and which is as there inscribed, "In Memory of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Wood County."

"These men freely offered on the altar of their country their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

"Erected by the James Wood Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

In the custody of the people of this city, here let it stand. Winter's winds may whistle, summer's suns may scorch, time may corrode and crumble, but gathering sweetening bloom and perfumed by pure woman's influence, the noble principles and sentiments that prompted its erection shall live forever.

Mayor Pedigo, in response, said in part:

As the representative of the municipal government of Parkersburg, I have the honor to convey to the ladies of the James Wood Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the sincere thanks of the city for this monument to the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Wood county. This stone, the first purely patriotic monument ever unveiled here, is not only a splendid ornament to the city and an appropriate tribute to some of the worthiest of this county's pioneer citizens, but it is also a monument to the filial devotion and patriotism of the Parkersburg ladies of Revolutionary ancestry, through whose efforts it was erected.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. W. Francis, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

The services were most impressive and beautiful and lasted about an hour. Those attending were deeply interested and impressed.

The boulder is one which will be highly valued by the people of the city, for it represents the principles for which these noble men fought and which have been handed down from generation to generation, until now the ladies of this James Wood Chapter, their descendants, have banded themselves together and for years have worked and planned until now at last they have something to show for their efforts, and the deep and untiring interest they have displayed at all times and under all circumstances.

The name, chosen for this chapter, is peculiarly appropriate, as this county was formed under the administration and named in honor of James Wood, governor of Virginia from December, 1796-9. He was

the son of Col. James Wood, referred to as the founder of Winchester, Virginia, and was born about 1750, member of the Virginia convention of 1776, that adopted a constitution providing for a government independent of Great Britain, one who stood for independence prior to July 4th, 1776; was a soldier in the Continental army; was commissioned brigadier general in the United States military; served long as president of the Order of Cincinnati, and on June 14, 1793, ordered Captain Lowther to place a military force of twenty-five men for defense of Neal's Fort, which was commanded by Ensign Jenkins and there preserved the lives of the early settlers of this immediate vicinity.

Looking backward we see good reason for classing the battle of Point Pleasant in October, 1774, as the first battle of the Revolutionary War.

Masonic brethren, returning from lodge at Boston, in December, 1773, with their little tea party, had precipitated an impending crisis. Continental congress had assembled in Philadelphia, September 4, 1774, with Peyton Randolph of Virginia, president, though school historians may omit his name and record that of John Hancock, and that congress resolved to raise minute men. By authority of Lord Dunmore, Dr. Connally had taken possession of Fort Pitt and assumed to change its name to Fort Dunmore, and was claiming lands under patents from Dunmore, (for it must be remembered that the boundary between Pennsylvania and Virginia had been the subject of controversy prior to 1774 and for years thereafter): in 1773 Dunmore had tried to enforce jurisdiction over the territory around the headwaters of the Ohio river, claiming it as part of Augusta county, under charter from James I, in 1609, as prior to that of Pennsylvania's charter from Charles II, in 1661. Warrants conveying titles to the same lands, were issued under the authority of both colonies, which encouraged quarrels and disputes and enmities between the citizens of that territory; Dunmore's agents were kept busy selling lands in what are now the counties of Fayette, Washington, Allegheny and Greene in Pennsylvania, and warrants were issued at ten shillings per hundred acres, while Pennsylvania charged about \$25 per hundred acres. In 1774 he appointed Connally vice governor and commandant of the District of West Augusta, established court at what is now Pittsburg, with Connally one of the justices, and upon return from his campaign in 1774, Dunmore issued a proclamation requiring payment of quit-rents and public dues; proceedings that he must have known would unsettle titles, render fortunes precarious and arouse enmities, but which, in fact, did strengthen the spirit of independence and prompted the people to petition the Continental Congress in 1776 for the formation of a new state, or, as it was therein expressed, "Providence and Government of Westlyvania," to include the disputed territory and extend down the Ohio river to a point opposite the

mouth of the Scioto and to the Allegheny mountains, including our present county of Wood.

Thus early was it proposed by the people within this territory to throw off the jurisdiction of Virginia as well as Pennsylvania, and be admitted as the fourteenth star in the sisterhood of states, under the name of Westsylvania, eighty-seven years before West Virginia became a state as a war measure.

As Samuel and Joseph Tomlinson, for their sister, Rebecca Williams, wife of Isaac Williams, in 1783, preempted 400 acres of land, in that year erected a cabin and raised four acres of corn, and as Isaac Williams arrived in 1787 to there reside permanently, and as Joseph Wood landed at Belleville, December, 1785, erected his block house in January, 1786; as Flinn Station was erected near Belleville in the spring of 1785, and the settlers retired to Fort Belleville, 1787, there has been question as to first settlement of whites in Wood county. But our historians seem to accord that honor to Captain James Neal and his party, and his name on this tablet, as in the organization of the county and administration of its affairs, the legislation of the state of Virginia, the history of his posterity in the administration of national government and business affairs of the country, stands pre-eminent.

Of these others here named tradition informs us that Belleville was named for Lieutenant Samuel Bell, and that he was killed by the savages and that his ashes repose beside the beautiful river; the ladies of this chapter have protected with enclosure the grave of Bailey Rice, and none of the others are neglected. All these heroes have fought the good fight, their good influences still live and we enjoy the fruits of their labor, liberties won by their good swords.

"He who fights and wins the day,
May live to fight another way,"

and when in 1806, occasion for fight presented itself, when in other communities men were enlisting in a cause to them unknown and people were exchanging supplies for money, when courts could see no violation of law by Aaron Burr, the pioneers of Wood county, uninfluenced by mercenary motives, prompted only by patriotism, without waiting for orders from president or governor, assembled and resolved to enlist troops to hold Burr in check, and appointed Alexander Henderson, Peter Anderson, Robert Kincheloe, Thomas Tavenner, James Compton and James G. Laidley to hand subscriptions around the county in order to procure subscribers to the same, enrolling themselves into a volunteer corps, among others enlisted and ready, without pay, to fight for the preservation of their country's rights in this new territory where they had cast their lot, we find the names of James H. Neal, John Neal, who were sons of Capt. James Neal, Capt. John James, ancestor to Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, Francis Langfitt and Bailey Rice, the last named carrying on his cheek a scar from a saber cut received in a fight with Tarleton.

STATE CONFERENCES

MISSOURI STATE CONFERENCE.

The ninth annual conference of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution met in Columbia, Missouri, the 22nd and 23rd of October, 1908.

Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, Jr., our charming and efficient state regent, presided at the business meetings with grace and dignity.

Twenty out of the twenty-three chapters in the state were represented and all present went home imbued with enthusiasm for the magnificent work the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing everywhere and determined each in her small way to accomplish more in the coming year.

Four new chapters were formed during the past year and the increase in membership was 193, making the total number of Missouri Daughters 1,332.

The reports of the state officers as well as reports from the chairmen of various standing committees were read and greatly enjoyed by the conference.

The state historian and regents of the chapters have been very active trying to locate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Missouri and if unmarked to secure government headstones for the graves. Two have already been marked, eleven located and many more are being investigated.

Missouri has taken a great interest in National Continental Hall and her contribution for the year closing March 31, 1908, was \$1,067.85, being the seventh largest sum contributed by any state. Every chapter was urged to make a special and generous contribution for furnishing and decorating the Missouri room as becomes so magnificent a structure.

Every chapter in the state has an AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE committee and at least one subscriber. The Missouri Daughters subscribe for 217 copies of the magazine.

The reports of the regents of the chapters in the state were

interesting, generally encouraging and mutually beneficial. Activity was the keynote of the majority of them.

As state patriotic work the Missouri Daughters are educating a boy in the Normal School at Forsyth, Taney county, Missouri. It was voted at the conference that if there were sufficient money on hand in the Ozark fund—a special fund which is contributed for patriotic education—the Missouri Daughters would assume another scholarship in the same school. In addition, the chapters are engaged in patriotic work of different kinds.

There are five chapters of the Children of the Republic in Missouri and all are doing creditable and profitable work.

Interest has been awakened in regard to marking the old Santa Fe trail in Missouri and plans are being worked out for its accomplishment.

The nomination of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. Wallace Delafield, of St. Louis, vice-president general for Missouri; Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, Jr., of St. Louis, state regent, to be confirmed by the delegates to the National Congress; Mrs. R. B. Oliver, of Cape Girardeau, state vice-regent; Mrs. J. W. Head, of St. Louis, state secretary; Mrs. J. D. Lanson, of Columbia, state treasurer; Mrs. T. G. Dulany, of Hannibal, state historian, were all elected.

The conference adjourned to meet in Cape Girardeau next fall upon the invitation of the Nancy Hunter Chapter of that city.

The first day of the conference the visitors were the guests of the Columbian Chapter at a luncheon at Read Hall, the dormitory for women of the University of Missouri. In the afternoon the University, Christian College and Stephens College were open to the Daughters and many visited these institutions of learning.

In the evening a reception was given by the Columbian Chapter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Stephens. Many Columbians as well as the visiting and local Daughters enjoyed the well known hospitality of the Stephens home.

The conference was throughout harmonious, interesting and beneficial.—VIRGINIA DYAS McALISTER, *State Secretary*.

MARYLAND CONFERENCE.

"General Lafayette in his 'Memoirs' says, 'The richest young men of Maryland and Virginia came to join him as volunteer dragoons.' and by their intelligence, as well as their superiority of horses, they were of essential service to him in his warfare south during the Revolution."

On the 12th of November, 1908, the fourth annual Maryland state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Baltimore, and about one hundred descendants of these young men, of whom General Lafayette speaks, met in conference for the good of the order. The meeting was held at the Belvidere Hotel, in the red room. It was a lovely November day, one calculated to stir up all the ennobling and patriotic sentiments in one's breast. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Dame, who is a direct descendant of the colonial governor of Virginia, William Nelson. Dr. Dame delivered an eloquent prayer, invoking the divine blessing, and asking of our Heavenly Father health and strength and wisdom, that we as a body of patriotic women might be able to carry on our good work of perpetuating the name and fame of those who had laid down their lives for that just cause that had made our land the great and glorious country that it is to-day.

Our honored state regent, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, who has directed us with such wisdom and justice for the past ten years, presided, and her address to the delegates was most pleasing. The address of welcome to the body of delegates and alternates was delivered by the regent of the Maryland Line Chapter, Mrs. A. Marshall Elliot, and responded to by Mrs. Beverly Randolph, of the Cresap Chapter. Both ladies covered themselves with honor. The work of the conference was then taken up, and the reports of each officer of the conference, and the chapter reports were read and commented upon, and suggestions given for the future good work and accepted. The Baltimore Chapter, Miss Mary Greenway, regent, reported \$300 to the fund for Continental Hall and Mrs. Charles W. Bassett made a life member.

The Maryland Line Chapter, Mrs. A. Marshall Elliot, re-

gent, reported \$100 to the fund for Continental hall, and chapter in a flourishing condition. The Peggy Stewart Chapter, Mrs. James Cresap, regent, reported fine work throughout the year and chapter growing. The Frederick Chapter, Mrs. Francis Markell, regent,—a fine report.

That on Founders' Day, the 12th of September, the Frederick Chapter had as their distinguished guest our much loved president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, and as the 12th of September is a legal holiday, the old McLean mansion was kept open, and the old fashioned hospitality was dispensed with lavish hand by Mrs. McLean and her sisters, the Misses Ritchie. All who came were made welcome, and a host of friends did come—not only town folks, but from the surrounding country, and at four o'clock in the afternoon with the band playing national airs, and banners flying, our president general lead the way to the beautiful cemetery on the slope of the hill that rolls down to the Monococy river, where rests the hero and writer of that song, that no matter on what part of the globe an American man hears the strains, uncovers his head—"The Star Spangled Banner"—and with her own hands laid at the feet of that youthful hero, Francis Scott Key, a wreath of laurel, emblematic of his never ending fame. That "Founders' Day" is one long to be remembered in that historic old town of Frederick.

The Thomas Johnson Chapter, Mrs. Henry Rogers, regent, reported renewed interest in the chapter work and \$50 to the Continental Hall fund.

The Cresap Chapter, Mrs. Beverly Randolph, regent, is doing fine work, and interest growing.

Our newest chapter, the Smallwood, Mrs. Robt. T. Barry, regent. This chapter is only fifteen months old, and has a roster of fifty members, and gave \$25 to the Continental Hall fund, and is doing fine work for the cause.

Mrs. Frederic Tyson, historian of the conference, reported an article on the "Forts of Our Country" finished, and copies of this article sent to the other state conferences, and an article on "The Work of Women During the Revolution." Mrs.

Tyson was much complimented on her work for the year as it had added so much pleasure to many of the chapters.

The national historian general, Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby, who was our welcome guest, gave us a delightful little talk on the work to be done at the coming Congress in April. The election of officers then took place. Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom was nominated for the eleventh time by an overwhelming ovation. Her dignity of manner and her wise and cool judgment gives her a peculiar adaptability for the position of regent over a state body. Mrs. Beverly Randolph was elected vice-regent; Miss Willie Ritchie (sister of President General Mrs. Donald McLean), was made recording secretary; Mrs. George Washington Sadtler, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James Cresap, treasurer; historian, Mrs. Frederic Tyson. Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson was nominated for vice-president from Maryland to the National Society to be voted on at the April Congress.

At this juncture our president general, Mrs. McLean, was ushered into the hall and an enthusiastic welcome was accorded her, as all felt the honor conferred on our state conference by the presence of our national president general. Mrs. Edgar Lazarus, in behalf of the Thomas Johnson Chapter, presented her with an armful of pink carnations. The pink against the soft violet velvet of the president general's gown made a handsome picture. Luncheon was then served in the dining hall, the conference being the guest of the Maryland Line and the Thomas Johnson Chapters. After a delightful collation the members of the conference returned to the Red Room where our president general told us of the gigantic work that had been done on Continental Hall. It was hard for us to realize that at the next meeting of the National Congress our beautiful Hall would be in a measure completed, and it was only after she, in her inimicable way, told us of the measures employed, and the results achieved, we were able to see that in a few short years, through the wonderful financing of our president general, we would be in full possession of our magnificent Continental Hall. All thanks to our beloved president, Mrs. Donald McLean.

The conference was then adjourned, after having accepted the kind invitation of the Cresap and Smallwood chapters to be their guests in 1909.—MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON SADTLER, *Corresponding Secretary Maryland State Conference.*

MISSISSIPPI STATE CONFERENCE.

The fourth annual state conference of the Mississippi organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Meriden, Mississippi, on December 3rd and 4th, 1908, with Pushmataha Chapter as hostess. Of the state officers there were present the regent, Mrs. C. H. Williamson, of Jackson, recording secretary, Mrs. F. W. Williams, Meridian; historian, Miss Anne McFarland, Aberdeen, besides delegates from all but two chapters in the state.

Our honored guest, Mrs. Egbert Jones, vice-president general of Mississippi, made an earnest, inspiring talk on the Natchez Trace.

The work of the year and the hopes and aims of the organization are clearly stated in the address of Mrs. C. H. Williamson, state regent:

"Daughters of the American Revolution:

Since May the months have passed quickly, but my work for the society has been a great pleasure and of absorbing interest—103 letters of importance have been received, and I have personally written 297.

I am gratified to report an increase in the society of 31 members. Two new chapters have been organized, Shuk-ho-ta Tom-a-ha, at Columbus, with Mrs. Tom Franklin as regent, and the B. G. Humphreys, of Lexington, with Mrs. George Ashe Wilson as regent.

The enthusiasm and interest so conspicuous in the members of these two chapters, I trust may increase and reflect anew in each Daughter who adds her name to the chapter roll.

We have now eleven chapters in the state, eager each to give faithful, earnest support to the work of this splendid organization.

There are several chapters in embryo; by April I hope to report them organized and active. During the summer much time was given to research work, and I am glad to say, besides being a great benefit to me, was the means of completing several application papers.

To our gracious registrar general, from whose 'bank of credit I have

drawn supplies of confidence, counsel, sympathy and help," I give my thanks and sincere appreciation.

The great work of the future, for the Daughters of the American Revolution, is *patriotic education*.

First, we should teach reverence and respect for the flag of our country, which protects the loyal citizen of our great republic, in his life, his liberty and his property, on every soil and in every clime; for the nations of the world, the kings of the earth, stand in silent respect where its ample folds float upon the ocean breeze, and its significant colors are flashed in the sunlight of Heaven.

It is the signal of our country's presence, the emblem of its power and greatness. The Daughters of the American Revolution are organizing in the great cities of our country, societies of "The Children of the Republic," that the children of foreign parentage may be taught love of liberty and its principles.

The national societies of the children of the American Revolution, those children who claim the proud heritage of Revolutionary ancestry, show a flourishing condition.

The preservation and protection of historical spots is a special feature of the work of some of our chapters.

Five graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been recently reported. Every Revolutionary soldier's grave found will be recorded. It serves to keep up the interest along historical as well as genealogical lines and we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, must continue this work until the name of the last hero of the Revolution is placed upon our roll of honor.

In reporting eleven new subscriptions to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, by Mississippi Daughters, it is my duty and pleasure to urge each member of the society to subscribe to the magazine. It is the official organ of the National Society, and keeps us in touch with the work of all the chapters.

It gives to you the name and residence of every National and state officer, and also through this medium we receive the charming messages that our President General sends to her sixty-six thousand Daughters.

The loan of \$200,000 authorized by the Seventeenth Continental Congress for the completion of Memorial Continental Hall, has been successfully negotiated, and I feel that while in conference assembled, an expression of our pleasure and appreciation of the valuable work of our President General should be sent to her, with congratulations from her Mississippi Daughters.

The erection of their beautiful home by the Daughters of the American Revolution, is a splendid example of what woman can accomplish, when actuated by patriotic love and zeal, but

'What will not woman, gentle woman dare,
When strong affection stirs her spirit up!'

Our work for this memorial to the heroes of the past—the men who fought—the women who worked, must not cease.

Mississippi Daughters have contributed small amounts towards this great enterprise, but now we must place within its walls a permanent gift, as a loving tribute to those who aided the holy cause of liberty. I appeal to each member of each chapter in the state, to enter into the work of raising money for this special gift, with greater enthusiasm, greater interest, so that when our National Congress meets next April we may be able to present and place in the auditorium of the Hall, a gift that must be an honor and an inspiration to us and our descendants.

A committee should be appointed to make a handsome and appropriate selection. At my request several chapters have begun a Memorial Continental Hall gift fund; one chapter reports \$50.00, another \$10.00, and another \$5.00.

And now I have reached that subject of my report that deals with the great work which we have pledged ourselves to perform, that of reclaiming from the dim footprints of a half-forgotten period of our history, and restoring, so that it may be viewed with the natural eye, the first broad highway that opened the lower south to American occupation. Like a great artery it wound its course through wilderness and morass, to the heart of the far-famed Natchez District, bringing to the sunny-land, with its soft climate, its golden fruits, its fertile soil, its great water courses, and its magnificent forests of long leaf pine and stately magnolias, at the dawn of the nineteenth century, the best blood of the older states.

From the Atlantic sea-board and the inland cities, men heard the call, and Anglo-Saxon-like, came and possessed themselves of the land. Thousands died of exposure along the way, and as many more fell at the hands of the cruel savage, and fierce banditti, on their journey over the lonesome trail; and could white shafts spring up "where their bones have long since returned to dust" the Natchez trace would need no markers to-day to point its course. But since that cannot be, surely we will secure to posterity the knowledge of its presence in their midst.

The documentary history of our state which is now being published by our state historical department, tells us that the road was used during the years of 1801 and 1802, from Grindstone Ford to Natchez, and from Natchez south to the boundary, and after a treaty concluded with the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, whereby they conceded to the United States the right to open a durable wagon road through their lands, Congress, on April 31st, 1806, appropriated the sum of \$6,000.00 for the purpose of opening the road through the Indian country in conformity with the treaty.

The stations which sprang up along this road, between Natchez and Nashville, Tennessee, were Washington, Selsertown, Uniontown,

Huntly (later old Greenville), Port Gibson, Grindstone Ford, McRaven, Brashears, Nortons, Chotas, Leffloes, Folsom's, Pigeon Roost, Choctaw Line, Indian Agents, James Colbert's, Old Factors, James Brown's, Bear Creek, Levi Colbert's, or Buzzard Roost, Toscomby, Factor's Sons, Indian Line, Dobbin's, Standfield's, Keg Spring, Duck River, Smith's, Boon's, Franklin, McDonald's and Nashville.

Many of these places have long since become extinct, but the state records show the location of most of them, and a recent map made by the state departments of history, used in conjunction with a map in the Library of Congress, traces the road through the various counties, showing its course through forest and field and town and hamlet.

In time we hope to mark each spot of interest along the road, but in every undertaking we usually draft an outline, and afterwards fill in, until all becomes a perfect whole. So I have thought to suggest to you the practicability of first marking the most historic spots, and as the years go by, toil on until the glorious task shall stand completed. My idea is to begin near the beautiful, historic city of Natchez, at Washington, the little territorial capital, and during the month of April, 1909, place the first marker. The next could be placed at Doak's Stand, a historical place, sometimes called Choctaw Agency, which has been located in Madison county.

A third marker could be placed where the trace crosses the Mississippi and Alabama boundary line, and as one by one the white stones were placed along the great highway, our hearts would thrill with pride, and our hands grow eager with the noble task.

To my honored predecessor, we are so deeply indebted for the inspiration of this undertaking, and she will give you much valuable assistance in outlining this work.

Another object which lies close to our hearts is the preservation of Mississippi's old capitol. With a thousand tongues, it seems to plead its right to stand as a monument to our past. Its history reaches back to young statehood, and the noblest hopes and aspirations of the great commonwealth, for nearly a century, had their birth in its historic walls. It means to us what England's ruins mean to her, what Virginia's monuments mean to her, and we do not believe that our people will ever consent to its destruction, for so long as *there are women to worship at our history's shires, so long will there be men to preserve them.*

Though always a historic people, we have been slow to recognize the necessity of caring for and preserving the history which we made. But at last we are awakening to the knowledge that if we keep abreast with the rest of civilization, we must know something and care something about our past, as a people, and these are the stones upon which we can build a broader and stronger foundation for the future. In that building let us hope that some of the whitest stones will be laid by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

And now, dear Daughters, if I seem enthusiastic to you in this work, I freely acknowledge my debt to our own historian Rowland, whose kindness to me has been unfailing since I undertook this work, and who has, with untiring courtesy, explained and taught me the intricate history of the Natchez Trace.

And you have made my work these few months a pleasure, by your confidence and support, I want 'to feel thy trust in me unbroken'—my *service* must prove my love for you, must speak for me."

Reports from chapters were encouraging.

A reception given by the hostess chapter closed this successful conference.—MAMIE HENLEY WILLIAMS, *State Recording Secretary*.

At the twelfth annual conference of the Illinois Daughters held at Jacksonville, Illinois, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, of Bloomington, was given the unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement of the conference for President General of the National Society.

The Michigan conference of Daughters of the American Revolution, held at Grand Rapids, unanimously endorsed Mrs. Truman H. Newberry for the office of President General.

Attention is called particularly to page 354, to a letter from the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, addressed to the chapter regents, and of great interest and importance to all Daughters. Some constitutional points are presented, that all should know.

"Keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom."

"Let the people know the truth, and the country is safe."

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestors lived.
3. *Inquirers for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquiries.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determine the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.
8. The Editor assumes no responsibility for any statement in these Notes and Queries which does not bear her signature.

*Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

1147. HAMILTON.—If O. E. J. will correspond with Miss Mae Iona Jewett, 5183 Raymond Ave., St. Louis, Mo. she will probably obtain the desired information.

1251. HAMPTON—HARRISON.—Elizabeth Hampton, only daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth (Preston) Hampton and sister of Gen. Wade, Col. Henry, Edward, Preston and Richard Hampton, married James Harrison, brother of Major Richard Harrison (who married Anne Potillo). Their son, "Isham Harrison was borne in the Northeastern part of South Carolina. He was a relative of President Harrison (William Henry Harrison) and a cousin of Benjamin Harrison of Brunswick Co., Va." He and his brother, Thomas Harrison, have numerous descendants in Mississippi and Texas, one of Isham's sons being the late Brig. General James E. Harrison of Waco, Texas, according to "Early Settlers of Northern Alabama." Joseph Habersham Chapter Collection, Vol. I, p. 91, states that this James Harrison

fought in the militia of South Carolina during the Revolutionary war.—*Mary H. Benning.*

1284. BOSTWICK—SEXTON.—Arthur Bostwick, son of Nathaniel and Esther (Hitchcock) Bostwick, born in New Milford, Conn. June 28, 1729, married at New Milford July 1, 1752, Eunice, dau. of William and Sarah (Bostwick) Warriner. She was b. in Brimfield, Mass. June 3, 1729. In 1792 they moved to Manchester, Vt. and later to Jericho, Vt., where he died Jan. 10, 1802, and she died May 26, 1801. They had nine children: *a* Esther, b. Dec. 3, 1754; married (1) Dec. 10, 1772, Nathan Camp; (2) Jerry Sperry; *b* Nathaniel, b. Feb. 7, 1757, married Jan. 22, 1778, Miriam Baker; *c* Lois, born Aug. 20, 1758, married Dec. 24, 1778, George Sexton; *d* John Warriner, born Oct. 18, 1781; married (1) May 1, 1783, Anna Collins, m. (2) Mrs. Anna Lee; m. (3) Mrs. Amy Tracy; *e* William, b. Nov. 25, 1765, m. March 10, 1790, Hannah Warner; *f* Elijah, b. April 17, 1768, d. inf. *g* Asenath, b. Dec. 23, 1769, m. Darius Post; *h* Eunice, b. Nov. 6, 1772, m. (1) Roger Lane; m. (2) ——— Sperry; *i* Asel, b. March 9, 1775, d. inf.—*Miss Stella Miller.*

1291 (2) DORSEY.—This name is incorrectly spelled in January issue. If S. L. M. will correspond with Mrs. Catherine Dorsey, Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., she will undoubtedly obtain much valuable information.—*Gen. Ed.*

1325 PLATT.—For information concerning Prison Ship Martyrs and dedication of monument, address—Mrs. Horatio C. King, 46 Willow St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Zephaniah Platt's name does not appear on published lists of "Martyrs" in the Daughters of the American Revolution office. Possibly information could be had by addressing the Historical Department, Plattsburg Republican, Plattsburg, N. Y., which in 1902, perhaps later, devoted much attention to the early settlers of the town, or by referring to the Platt Lineage, by G. Lewis Platt, S. T. D., 398 p., published by Thomas Whittaker, 1891.—*Alice Griggs.*

1328. NEWTON.—According to Ward's Hist. Shrewsbury, there was a Solomon Newton, a private in the Mass. Militia, under Col. Cushing. He was born June 25, 1741, and died May 28, 1822. He m. (1) May 18, 1762, Hannah Hastings; m. (2) Lydia Heminway. He had five children by his first wife: *a* Lydia, b. Aug. 5, 1765, m. Marshall Newton; *b* Solomon, b. March 12, 1768, d. inf. *c* Daniel, b. April 13, 1776; m. (1) Lucy Maynard; (2) Mrs. Dolly Haven; *d* Sarah, twin of Daniel, married Luther Goulding; *e* Abigail, b. Oct. 5, 1779; m. Rufus Newell; by his second wife he had three children: *f* Solomon, b. Aug. 2, 1783, m. Patience Hastings; *g* Calvin, m. Martha Rice; *h* Dennis, b. Aug. 14, 1792, m. Sarah Haywood.—*Gen. Ed.*

QUERIES.

1318. (1) HARVEY.—Wanted the ancestry of Nathan Beebe Harvey, an officer of the war of 1812, b. about 1780, m. 1810, at Albans, Vt.,

Clarisa Hennan; they had 10 children. Did his father have Revolutionary service?

(2) GRAY—WEEKS.—Wanted the ancestry of Susan or Susannah Gray, b. at Canterbury, Conn. about 1780-5, and married 1810, Samuel Weeks of St. Albans, Vt.—M. H. S.

1319. (1) SANBORN.—Ancestry wanted of Polly (Mary) Sanborn of Amesbury, Mass., who married John Sargent of Loudon, N. H., the father of the latter of whom signed the Association test at Loudon. Was Polly Sanborn's father a Revolutionary soldier?

(2) SMITH—SARGENT.—Wanted the ancestry of Mehitable Smith, wife of John Sargent 1st., of Loudon, N. H., who had sons John, b. 1770, and Isaac, b. 1772. Was Joseph Smith who signed the Association Test at Loudon the father of Mehitable?

(3) WHITNEY—THOMPSON.—Wanted the ancestry of Abigail Whitney, and Revolutionary service, if any, of her father. Her mother's name was Allen, and I think Abigail was born in Worcester Co., Mass., but with her husband, Benjamin Thompson, removed before the Revolution to Croydon, N. H., from which place the latter enlisted.

(4) CURRIER—HOYT.—Wanted the ancestry of Ann Currier who married Levi Hoyt of Amesbury, Mass., and whether her father was in Revolution.

(5) GERRISH.—Wanted Revolutionary service of Capt. William Gerrish, whose 2nd wife was Mary Morrell. He was born in Berwick, Maine, and died there 1794. His first wife was Mary Preble of York.—E. S. B.

1320. DUNN.—Wanted the ancestry of James Dunn, b. in Orange County, Va., Dec. 10, 1759, d. in 1848.—A Reader.

1321. (1) GOODSPEEDE.—Revolutionary record is desired of John Goodspeede of Sheffield or Boston. Any information of Goodspeede family thankfully received.

(2) SEELEY.—Wanted name and service of father of Nathaniel Seeley, the latter b. at Litchfield, Conn., 1768, m. Rebecca Goodspeede, and had two brothers Isaiah and Benjamin.

(3) ABBOTT—DARLING.—Wanted ancestry of Moses Abbott, b. at New Britton, Conn., 1763, m. Lydia Darling. Revolutionary service of himself and father desired.—L. O. S.

1322. (1) PERRY—POORE.—Wanted ancestry of William Wilkes Perry of Newburyport, Mass., a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married Eleanor Poore of Newbury, Mass.

(2) POORE.—Wanted ancestry of Eleanor Poore.—C. S. B.

1323. HARRISON.—Wanted information regarding Benjamin Harrison who qualified as county lieutenant of Brunswick Co., Va., July 5, 1739. Was it the Benjamin Harrison of Brandon, James River, or Benjamin Harrison of Brunswick Co., who died in 1789-1790?—M. H. B.

1324. ENGLISH.—Information desired of John and William English,

Revolutionary soldiers who settled on Big Pine Creek after the war closed.—J. M. E.

1325. (1) PLATT.—Zephaniah Platt, when at the age of 74, was confined in a British war ship. His daughter, Mrs. Dorothea Brush, appealed to Sir Henry Clinton for his release. Sir Clinton replied, "He is an arrant rebel," but she said he was an old man, and her tearful beauty prevailed; he died 4 days after his release. Is he among the prison ship martyrs of 11,500 victims to whom a monument is erected on Ft. Green Hill, Brooklyn? Where can I obtain information of the dedication?

(2) BLANTON.—Would like information as to Revolutionary service of Francis Baker Blanton and James Madison Blanton. I think they came originally from the Bermuda Islands to U. S. and lived in Va.—A. B. McC.

1326. PHILLIPS.—Wanted names of father and mother of the Phillips family living on a farm at Stone Hill, Preston, Conn., in Revolutionary times. Children's names as far as known are Squire; Nathaniel; Levi, b. 1767, m. Abigail Kinney; Waterman, m. Rachel Kinney, Lydia; Mahala, m. ——— Lathrop; Jerusha, m. Moses F. Fish; daughter, name not known, m. ——— Randall. Names of parents, dates of marriage, and ancestry farther back if possible greatly desired.—H. M. P.

1327. CLARK.—Information is desired of Joseph Clark, b. in 1755, died in Eaton, N. H. (now Madison) about 1849. He served at West Point and was one of the men who rowed Benedict Arnold to the *Vulture*. Was a prisoner in N. Y. Harbor for six months. His birth place and place and date of marriage to Eliz. Allard is especially desired.—D. G. S.

1328. NEWTON.—Information wanted of Solomon Newton, who was born in Shrewsbury, (Northboro), Mass., and served in the Revolution for a short time. Whom did he marry?—D. T. L.

1329. CARTER.—BOSTWICK.—William Bostwick, son of Joseph and Anne Tuttle (Swift) Bostwick, born in New Milford, Conn., in 1775, went with his parents to Vt. where he married Sallie Carter in 1802. She was born in 1787. In 1806 they moved from Bridgeport, Vt. to Shoreham, Vt., but returned within two years, and lived in Bridgeport, until 1815, when they went to Ohio. Who was the father of Sallie Carter, and did he have Revolutionary service? Is there any proof for the theory that he was Frederick Carter?—S. M.

1330. SEAVER.—Elijah Seaver, b. 1738, said to be a Rev. soldier. Wanted, name of wife, and date of death.

1331. VOUGHT.—REEDY.—Godfrey Vought married Margaret Reedy and moved to Buffalo Gap. He was raised in Berks Co., Penna., and was a miller. Who were his parents, and was his father in the Revolution? Would like dates of birth and death and of marriage of any of above-mentioned persons.—I. V. S.

1332. ARMSTRONG.—Wanted, ancestry of James Armstrong, b. Orange Co. N. Y. in 1762; m. Martha Halstead in 1786, had seven children who lived to maturity. He is supposed to be the grandson of Francis Armstrong, who settled on Long Island in 1727, and soon thereafter moved to Orange Co. N. Y.—R. H. A.

STATEMENT OF JAMES DUNN, A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

This is to certify to the worshipful Court of Albemarle County that—

I, James Dunn was born in Orange County Virginia State in the year seventeen Hundred and fifty nine on the 10th day of December and was when a child removed to Albemarle County within six miles Charlottesville then at the age of Twelve or Thirteen. I was removed 18 miles above Charlottesville Northwest near the extreme end of the County of Albermarle, and has continued to live on the same Tract of land to the present period. And at the age of sixteen was drafted to go in the militia service and was marched from all to Williamsburg under Capt. Robert Harris of Albermarle County, and under the Command of Col. Nicholas Lewis who marched us down to Williamsburg, and Patrick Henry being Governor we was stationed there about two weeks and from thence we marched down to Hampton where we served out our two months and got our discharge there between the dates of seventy-five and eighty-one, I do not correctly recall the particular date but between those dates here stated. I was called on (drafted) again to march to Cabbins point under the Command of Capt. William Dalton of Albemarle County who marched us down to Richmond where we were stationed a few days, from thence down the river and crossed the same and reached Cabbins point where we was put under the Command Colo. Stubblefield and served a tower of two months, from thence we was marched up to Petersburg and delivered up our arms and got our discharge. And in seventeen Hundred and eighty one ther was a call for men to go to south the company was devided in to classes of fifteen and one for every fifteen had to march and serve eighteen months and the lot fell on for one, I drawd. go for that tower of eighteen months. I Highered a man to go in my place to serve the s^d tower and drawd, his bounty which was allowed by the Country and gave him and fixed him off under the Command of General Stuband (?) this being in April or May in the date eighty one. I was call^d on again to go in my own place about the first day of June in the same year and I marched under the Command of Capt. Henry Burk of Albemarle County and also under the Command of Colo Reuben Lindsay in the months of June and July and at the Expiration the s^d two months tower we got our discharge at the Mobbenhills (?) about the first of August in 1781.

NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

DECEMBER MEETING, 1908.

The December meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at 10 a. m. on the 10th day of the month at the residence of Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Custis, Miss Tulloch.

Mrs. Howard presided, and after the meeting had been called to order the chaplain offered a fervent prayer.

The recording secretary read her minutes of the preceding meeting and they were approved.

The corresponding secretary was not present.

The registrar presented 32 applications for membership, and reported that she had written 11 letters and issued 3 certificates of membership, and that having found a number of blank certificates among the stored supplies of the National Society, she would not need to avail herself of the authority granted her at the November meeting to purchase 25 new ones.

On motion the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the admission to the National Society of the candidates presented, provided all dues had been paid. This being done the report was accepted.

The vice president of organization presented the following names for consideration:

Resignations.

Mrs. Samuel Woods, organizing president, Ft. Plains, New York.

Mrs. Franklin W. Hopkins, president Little Men and Women of '76 Society, Brooklyn, New York.

Miss Ida May Johnson, president Joseph Bulkley Society, Louisville, Kentucky.

Nominations.

Miss Edith Edwards, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, for state director of Rhode Island.

Presidents of Local Societies.

Mrs. Wm. A. Engemann, Little Men and Women of '76 Society,
Brooklyn, New York.
Miss Sarah E. Gable, Conrad Weiser Society, Reading, Pennsylvania.
Miss Ruth Murry, Joseph Bulkley Society, Louisville, Kentucky.

Organizing Presidents.

Miss Nina Birkett, Holton, Kansas.
Mrs. Lavinia J. Smyser, Sterling, Kansas.
Miss Amelia Hampton, Lexington, Kentucky.
Mrs. André Scanlon, Richmond, Kentucky.
Mrs. ——— Benton, Winchester, Kentucky.
Mrs. L. E. Edwards, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.
Mrs. Wm. R. Stewart, New York, New York.
Mrs. Chas. Joel Vert, Plattsburg, New York.

For Re-appointment.

Mrs. E. J. Huber, Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, president Fond-du-Lac
Society.

State Promoters.

Mrs. Julius Henry Caryl, Yonkers, New York.
Mrs. Ernest L. Wyckoff, Elmira, New York.
Mrs. Wm. Todd Helmuth, New York City.

Names of Societies.

Samuel Chase, at Baltimore, Maryland; Richmond, at Port Richmond,
New York; Major Josiah Throop, at Gloversville, New York;
Cherokee, at Marietta, Georgia; Cusick, at Binghamton, New York.

The death of Mrs. Thos. H. Ham, of Albany, New York, a state
promoter is reporter.

Communications Received.

Fifty letters; 4 reports of local societies.

The program of the State Conference of New York upon the success
of which the state director and the Iroquois Society are to be con-
gratulated.

The first year book of the Hickory Grove Society of Rochelle, Illi-
nois.

A letter from Mrs. Dubois, National President, conveying the gratify-
ing intelligence of her probable visit to Washington.

Communications sent.

Forty letters; 13 notification cards; 8 certificates of election.

On motion the resignations presented were accepted with regret, the
nominations confirmed and the report accepted.

The treasurer reported as follows:

Balance, November 1, 1908,	\$199 43
Receipts to December, 1908,	965 25
Total,	<hr/> \$1,164 68
Disbursements,	1,015 00
Balance, December 1, 1908,	<hr/> \$149 68
Investments,	\$2,550 68
Continental Hall Fund,	<hr/> 1,505 00

The report was accepted.

The secretary read a letter from Mrs. Baker, of Manchester, New Hampshire, which stated that the Children of the American Revolution Societies of that city had disbanded, and asked what would be the best way to dispose of the money remaining in the treasury, which amounts to over \$50.00.

The secretary was instructed to suggest to Mrs. Baker that the money be sent to Mrs. Janin, the National Treasurer, Children of the American Revolution, who will reserve it for a special fund with which to purchase an article for the Children's room in Continental Hall.

Mrs. Marsh moved that the corresponding secretary have cards printed and sent to each state director, or local society, asking if they wish to make special contributions toward the furnishing of the Children's room in Continental Hall, the money to be sent to the national treasurer, Children of the American Revolution, to be expended by the purchasing committee; each gift so purchased to be marked with the name of the society giving it, and the money to count toward the loving cup. The motion was carried.

The secretary read a letter from Mrs. Edmund Pendleton which expressed grateful appreciation of the resolutions passed by the Board on the death of her sister Miss Susan R. Hetzel, and reported also that she (the secretary) had received several communications from the United States Life Saving Bureau regarding a medal for Miss Stella Barthomolew, of California, in recognition of her act in saving a young man from drowning, and that the matter is progressing favorably.

Mrs. Bond read a letter relative to transfer cards from the Children of the American Revolution to the Daughters of the American Revolution, which she had received from the registrar general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was decided to place the matter in the hands of Mrs. Janin, she being the only one who can tell whether or not the dues of the applicants for transfer from one organization to the other have been paid.

There being no further business to consider, adjournment was made.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. TULLOCH,
Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM

"Gone before
To that unknown and silent shore."

The Ann Rogers Clark Chapter of Jeffersonville, Indiana, deeply mourns the following loved ones:

MRS. NORA LYON ADAMS, December 26, 1903.

MRS. MARY POINDEXTER ELROD, at her home in Henryville, December, 1907.

MRS. FLORENCE GOODWIN PATTON, January 15, 1909. On the day of Mrs. Patton's death, official notice of her acceptance to membership by the National Society was received.

Three times the Angel of Death has invaded the ranks of Fort Findlay Chapter, and taken therefrom the following beloved and honored members:

MRS. FLORA HENDERSON BURKET, at the home of her daughter in Garrett, Indiana, May 4, 1908.

MRS. ELIZA DAVID at the home of her son in Toledo, Ohio, August 28, 1908.

MRS. ELIZABETH CLARK LITTLE, the chapter "Real Daughter," born in Delano County in 1819; died in Marion, Ohio, October 27, 1908. The chapter sent a wreath to be placed on her grave.

MRS. KATE WILBARGER PIPKIN, Col. George Moffitt Chapter, Beaumont, Texas, passed to the life beyond, January 13, 1908. She was greatly beloved by all who knew her, and her loss was greatly deplored by the chapter.

MRS. ELIZABETH JOHNSON GILBERT, charter member and chaplain of Colonel Marinus Willett Chapter, Frankfort, New York, died at her home in Frankfort, November 8, 1908. The first Daughter of our chapter to pass to her reward, her beautiful Christian life will always be remembered by us, as an inspiration and hope of meeting when our work here is finished.

MRS. MARY MONTAGUE WHITE, Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Greenville, South Carolina, passed from time to eternity on July, 1908. She was a charter and honorary life member of the chapter. Her ancestor was Colonel John Montague, of Virginia. The chapter greatly mourn her loss.

MRS. LYDIA WILLIAMS NOYES, charter member of the Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, Connecticut, died January 10, 1909, greatly beloved.

MRS. ADELAIDE A. CALKINS, founder of the Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, the first in Massachusetts, died January 1, 1909. She was a

member of many clubs organized to promote civic, religious and patriotic progress. Her chapter gave a beautiful tribute to her memory, and she will long live in their hearts.

MRS. MARY P. ALLEN, Springfield Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts, passed away in December, 1908. She was a woman of many charities.

MRS. WILLIS T. ANDERSON, Springfield Chapter, died February 2, 1909. The chapter mourns her loss.

MRS. ISABELLA G. CRANE, Springfield Chapter, fell asleep, January 18, 1909, aged 79 years. She kept her cheerful youth to the last, seventy-nine years young.

MRS. W. A. CANTRELL, first state regent of Arkansas, died at Little Rock, January 13, 1909. She was an author of note; a student of history, and has held many high offices. She was seventy-five years old. The local chapter attended her funeral as a token of deep respect.

MRS. JESSE BURDETT.

The hearts of Vermont's patriotic women will always respond to the name of Mrs. Cornelia Lathrop Burdett, while her memory is cherished in every chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution Societies over whom she presided as State Regent for many years. Her power to make and retain friends was evidenced, not only in her native State, but also in her many "outings," when she was always sure to give and take the best of friendships alchemy. By her energy and enthusiasm, she organized fifteen chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society with a membership of four hundred and sixty daughters. While attending the Continental Congress in Washington, the tragedy of her life occurred, from which she never recovered, in the sudden death of her husband. She followed him in 1903, passing away on Sunday in the shadow of the little church at Arlington, to which she had been so loyally devoted. Green as the hills of her native State shall be the memory of Cornelia Lathrop Burdett.

"If our sense of duty forbids, then let us stand by our sense of duty."

"You must remember that some things legally right are not morally right."

"No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent."

BOOK NOTES

GENEALOGY OF SOME DESCENDANTS OF EDWARD FULLER OF THE MAYFLOWER, by William Hyslop Fuller, of Palmer, Mass. Cloth, Octavo, pp. 306, with Index. Press of C. B. Fiske & Co. 1908.

After a careful examination of this admirable genealogical work one can but hope that the day is not far distant when the compiler will give us the genealogy of other branches of the Fuller family tree.

The arrangement of family groups, the system of numeration, that rock on which so many genealogists come to grief, the concise but comprehensive pedigrees, the frequent references to authorities by volume and page, and an excellent index of nearly fifty pages combine to form a most satisfactory genealogy, one that is of value not alone to the descendants but to all students of family history.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM MCKINLEY, by Jane Elliott Snow. Price Seventy-five cents. Burrows Bros., Cleveland, O.

This dainty little book has upon its cover of white a red carnation, the favorite flower of President McKinley. The frontispiece is his portrait. The book of less than a hundred pages is intended for schools, childrens' societies and the home. It is hoped that it may prove an inspiration to many a boy to emulate the high and noble example. In a simple yet a charming manner the story is told of the great man's life, special stress being laid upon the points that will interest the youth of our day. The edition is limited. Those who desire a copy should make haste to secure it.

A beautiful pamphlet has come to the editor's desk, "Grand Army Flag Day, Rhode Island." It gives the program of the Lincoln Centenary. In the tribute to Lincoln contributed by citizens expressly for the observance of the centenary in the schools, we notice appropriate and fitting words from Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, ex-vice-president general of our society, and secretary of the committee on patriotic education of the National Society. The pamphlet should be on every desk. It contains extracts from the speeches of Lincoln, words written about him by great men, his favorite poems, pithy sayings culled from his addresses, and a fine bibliography. Some of the sayings of Lincoln will be found scattered through this issue.

**PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT TO PERSONS
DESIRING TO ATTEND THE SEVENTEENTH
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASHING-
TON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

The Trunk Line Association, embracing the Grand Trunk Railway, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, West Shore Railroad, Erie Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Philadelphia & Reading Railway, Pennsylvania Railroad, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, have agreed to authorize a concession of a fare and three-fifths on the Certificate Plan, to persons attending the Continental Congress next April.

As the New England and Central Passenger Associations have stated that they were waiting for the Trunk line to take preliminary action before deciding, it is assumed they will follow the same course and we trust that other Passenger Associations will follow their example. Since the last meeting, the Trunk lines, as well as the lines in the other passenger associations, advanced the basis of reducing fares for special occasions from fare and one-third to fare and three-fifths, and the latter reduction we are informed is now uniformly accorded for all gatherings of the size and scope of ours.

While the details of the arrangements have not been fully agreed upon, the following general instructions are submitted for your guidance:

1. Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured not earlier than April 14th, nor later than April 19th. Be sure that when purchasing your going ticket you request a certificate. *Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.*

2. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your station you will find out whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained. If not, the agent will inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket to that point and then buy a certificate and through ticket.

3. Be sure to apply at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least thirty minutes before the departure of your train.

4. On your arrival in Washington present your certificate to Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Chairman Railroad Committee, Memorial Continental Hall.

5. It is expected that the special agent of the Trunk Line Association will be in attendance to validate certificates on April 21, 22 and 23. *A fee of twenty-five cents will be collected for each certificate*

validated. If you arrive at the meeting and leave for home before the arrival of the special agent, or if you arrive at the meeting after the special agent has left, April 23, you cannot have your certificate validated, and consequently will not get the benefit of the reduction on the home journey. *No refund of fare will be made on account of failure to have certificate validated.*

6. So as to prevent disappointment it must be understood that the reduction on the return journey is contingent on an attendance of not less than one hundred persons holding certificates obtained from ticket agents at starting points, showing payment of full first class fare of not less than seventy-five cents each. Therefore all persons coming to the Congress are requested to obtain certificates when purchasing tickets, whether they wish to use them or not, as one hundred certificates are necessary to secure the reduced rate.

7. Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable.

8. If the necessary minimum of 100 certificates are presented to the special agent, and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled up to and including April 28 to a continuous passage ticket by the same route over which you made the going journey, at three-fifths of the regular one-way first-class fare to the point at which your certificate was issued.

N. B.—Please read carefully the above instructions. Be particular to have the certificates filled out and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchased your going ticket, as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.

The following information in regard to hotels has been secured and a list of boarding houses will be prepared for those who prefer such accommodations.

Hotels—American Plan.

The Bancroft, Eighteenth and H streets. Rates, \$2.00 per day and upwards.

The Dewey, Fourteenth and L streets. Rates, \$3.50 per day and upwards.

The Ebbitt House, Fourteenth and F streets. Rates, \$4.00 per day and upwards.

George Washington Hotel, New York avenue and Fifteenth street. Rates, \$1.50 per day and upwards.

The Hotel Gordon, Sixteenth and I streets. Rates, \$3.00 per day and upwards.

The Grafton, Connecticut avenue and De Sales street. Rates, \$3.00 per day or \$20 per week.

The Hamilton, Fourteenth and K streets. Rates, \$2.50 per day and upwards.

The Normandie, Fifteenth and I streets. Rates, \$3.00 per day and upwards.

Hotel Richmond, Seventeenth and H streets. Rates, \$3.00 per day and upwards.

Riggs House, Fifteenth and G streets. Rates, \$3.00 per day and upwards.

The Shoreham, Fifteenth and H streets. Rates, \$4.00 per day and upwards.

Hotels—European Plan.

The Arlington, Vermont avenue between H and I streets. Rates, \$2.00 per day and upwards.

The New Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street. Rates per day, \$2.50 and upwards.

The Raleigh, Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street. Rates, \$2.50 per day and upwards.

The Shoreham, Fifteenth and H streets. Rates, \$2 and upwards.

"Arrangements have been made whereby we can offer to our delegates the privilege of obtaining, upon payment of \$25, the exclusive use of a coupe seating two persons during the week of the Continental Congress, April 19-24, inclusive, for city use; and a landeau during same time for four persons for \$40. Negotiations have been entered into with the proprietors of the motor cabs, but we are not able at present to state any definite terms. All persons desiring to avail themselves of this privilege should apply at least two weeks before the Congress to the Chairman of the Railroad Committee."

MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER,
902 F Street,
Washington, D. C.

February 15, 1909.

"This country, with all its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it."

"Gold is good in its place; but living, brave, and patriotic men are better than gold."

"This government is expressly charged with the duty of providing for the general welfare."

"I have made it a rule of my life," said the old parson, "not to cross Fox River until I get to it."



OFFICIAL.

**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution**

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management

1909.

President General.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,
186 Lenox Avenue, New York City, and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1909.)

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, Alabama,	MRS. A. A. KENDALL, Maine,
South Highlands, Birmingham, Ala.	10 Henry Street, Portland, Maine.
MRS. CHARLES H. DEERE, Illinois,	MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, D. C.,
"Overlook," Moline, Illinois.	613 15th St., Washington, D. C.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, Missouri,	MRS. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Tennessee,
5028 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo.	237 East Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.
MRS. ALEXANDER ENNIS PATTON, Pa.,	MRS. LINDSAY PATTERSON, N. C.,
"Terrace Villa," Curwensville, Pa.	Winston-Salem, North Carolina.
MRS. CHARLES H. TERRY, New York,	MRS. BALDWIN DAY SPILMAN, W. Va.,
540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Parkersburg, West Virginia.

(Term of office expires 1910.)

- MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, Virginia,
1111 Orinoco St., Alexandria, Va.
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, Mass.,
29 Harvard St., Worcester, Mass.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, Iowa,
127 Bluff St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
MRS. IRA YALE SAGE, Georgia,
Atlanta, Georgia.
MRS. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Michigan,
1315 16th St., Washington, D. C.
MRS. JOHN T. STERLING, Connecticut,
771 Myrtle Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
MRS. WILLIAM E. STANLEY, Kansas,
"Riverside," Wichita, Kansas.
MRS. EGBERT R. JONES, Mississippi,
Holly Springs, Miss.
MRS. ERASTUS GAYLORD PUTNAM, N. J.,
219 S. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
MRS. SALLIE MARSHALL HARDY, Ky.,
223 E. Breckinridge St., Louisville, Ky.

Chaplain General.

MRS. ESTHER FROTHINGHAM NOBLE,
1855 Mintwood Place, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General.

MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. JOHN PAUL EARNEST,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. MABEL G. SWORMSTEDT,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. J. EAKIN GADSBY,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. HENRY S. BOWRON,
Graham Ct., 1925 7th Ave., N. Y. City.

Librarian General.

MRS. H. V. BOYNTON,
1321 R Street, Washington, D. C.

(All official mail to be sent to 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.)

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- Alabama,MRS. ROBERT ANDERSON McCLELLAN, Athens.
(Auroa Pryor)
MRS. RHETT GOODE, 60 St. Emanuel Street, Mobile.
(Mabel Hutton)
Alaska,
Arizona,MRS. WALTER TALBOT, 353 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
(Henrietta Hubbard)
MRS. FREDERICK C. BROWN, 939 W. Washington St., Phoenix.
(Elizabeth Caroline Seymour)
Arkansas,MRS. JOHN MCCLURE, 321 East 3rd St., Little Rock.
(Rumina Ayres)
MRS. MARTHA KNOX HAYMAN, Van Buren.
California,MRS. FREDERICK JEWELL LAIRD, 2431 College Ave., Berkeley.
(Caroline Lydia Kelley)
MRS. NATHAN COLE, JR., 4012 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles
(Mary Corbett)

- Colorado, MRS. JOHN LLOYD MCNEIL, 930 Logan Ave., Denver.
(Ella A.)
MRS. EDWIN A. SAWYER, 708 E. Boulder St., Colorado Springs.
(Lulu Wilcox)
- Connecticut, MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, Hartford.
MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, Litchfield.
(Elizabeth Barney)
- Delaware, MRS. CAROLINE E. C. SPEAKMAN, Belmont Hall, Smyrna.
MRS. CORNELIUS W. TAYLOR, 1109 Delaware Ave., Wilmington.
(Juliana E.)
- Dist. of Columbia, MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1830 T St., Washington.
(Marie Wilkinson)
MRS. GEORGE T. SMALLWOOD, 2107 S St., Washington.
(Della Graeme)
- Florida, MRS. JOHN G. CHRISTOPHER, Riverside Ave., Jacksonville.
(Henrietta Shoemaker)
MISS JEAN VAN KEUREN, P. O. Box 434, St. Augustine.
- Georgia, MISS ANNA C. BENNING, 1420 Broad St., Columbus.
MRS. EDGAR A. ROSS, 211 Vineville Ave., Macon.
(Fanny Prescott)
- Idaho, MRS. DAVID H. TARR, Teton.
(Mary Gridley)
MRS. EDGAR C. STEELE, Moscow.
(Jessie Lee)
- Illinois, MRS. CHAS. V. HICKOX, 509 S. 6th St., Springfield.
(Kate Josephine Chatterton)
MRS. CHAS. W. IRION, 534 Congress St., Ottawa.
(Sally Parr)
- Indiana, MRS. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Franklin.
(Sarah Lewis)
MRS. JOHN LEE DINWIDDIE, Fowler.
(Sarah A. Taylor)
- Iowa, MISS HARRIET ISADORA LAKE, Independence.
MRS. MERRITT GREENE, Marshalltown.
(Martha Arey)
- Kansas, MISS GRACE R. MEEKER, 709 S. Mulberry St., Ottawa, Kan.
MRS. ROBERT O. DEMING, Oswego.
(Christiana Elliott)
- Kentucky, MRS. C. D. CHENAULT, 461 N. Limestone St., Lexington.
(Sarah Gibson Humphreys)
MRS. FREDERICK POWELL WOLCOTT, 641 Greenup St., Covington.
(Sallie Bullock)
- Louisiana, MRS. C. HAMILTON TEBAUT, 623 North St., New Orleans.
(Sallie Bradford Bailey)
MRS. D. F. CLARK, 1310 3rd St., Alexandria.
(Alice F. Pendleton)
- Maine, MRS. CHARLES A. CREIGHTON, Thomaston.
(Lois McClellan)
MRS. CHARLES F. JOHNSON, 62 Silver St., Waterville.
(Abbie W.)
- Maryland, MRS. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
(Catherine Reynolds)
MISS ELEANOR MURDOCH JOHNSON, Frederick.
- Massachusetts, ... MRS. CHARLES H. MASURY, 48 Elm St., Danvers.
(Evelyn Fellows)
MRS. JAMES G. DUNNING, 211 Belmont Ave., Springfield.
(Sarah L. Potter)

- Michigan, MRS. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
(Emma Sanford)
MRS. RICHARD H. FYFE, 939 Woodward Ave., Detroit.
(Abby Lucretia Rice)
- Minnesota, MRS. EDGAR H. LOYHED, Faribault.
(Frances Ames)
MRS. HASCAL R. BRILL, 471 Laurel Ave., St. Paul.
(Cora Gray)
- Mississippi, MRS. CHALMERS M. WILLIAMSON, 714 N. State St., Jackson.
(Mary Jane Robinson)
MRS. SAMUEL WATTS WARDLAW, Oxford.
(Charlotte Kilgore)
- Missouri, MRS. SAMUEL MCK. GREEN, 3815 Magnolia Ave., St. Louis.
(Emma Lumpkin)
MRS. ROBERT BURETT OLIVER, 740 North St., Cape Girardeau.
(Marie Elizabeth Watkins)
- Montana, MRS. CLINTON H. MOORE, 328 E. Broadway, Butte.
(Jane Hutchins)
MRS. A. K. PRESCOTT, 512 Harrison Ave., Helena.
(Mary Bailey)
- Nebraska, MRS. CHARLES B. LETTON, 1919 D St., Lincoln.
(Althera Pike)
MRS. SIDNEY D. BARKALOW, 2416 Capitol Ave., Omaha.
(Carrie Lawrence McNamara)
- Nevada, MRS. CHAS. SIBLEY SPRAGUE, Goldfields.
(Blanche Seaman)
- New Hampshire, MRS. FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, East Derry.
(Annie Bartlett)
MRS. CHAS. CLEMENCE ABBOTT, Washington St., Keene.
(Clara Burnham)
- New Jersey, MISS ELLEN MECUM, Salem.
MRS. CHAS. B. YARDLEY, 332 William St., East Orange.
(Margaret Tufts Swan)
- New Mexico, MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fé.
(Mary Catherine B. B.)
- New York, MRS. WILLIAM CUMMINGS STORY, 307 W. 90th St., New York.
(Fanny Ella Daisy Allen)
MRS. SAMUEL LYMAN MUNSON, 84 Lancaster St., Albany.
(Susan Babcock)
- North Carolina, .. MRS. JOHN H. VAN LANDINGHAM, 500 East Ave., Charlotte.
(Mary Oates Spratt)
MRS. WILLIAM M. REYNOLDS, 669 West 5th St.,
(Kate Bitting) Winston-Salem.
- North Dakota, ...
- Ohio, MRS. EDWARD ORTON, JR., Lincoln Hotel, Columbus.
(Mary Princess Anderson)
MISS FANNY HARNIT, 1217 Jefferson Ave., Toledo.
- Oklahoma, MRS. IRA L. REEVES, 225 North 7th St., Muskogee.
(Carolyn Smith)
MRS. ROBERT P. CARPENTER, 212 West 15th St., Oklahoma City.
(Mary Wilson Elliott)
- Oregon, MRS. WARREN E. THOMAS, 628 Salmon St., Portland.
(Lalla D.)
MRS. JAMES FRANCIS HUGHES, Salem.
(Ruby Flint)
- Pennsylvania, MRS. ALLEN P. PERLEY, "Greystone," Vallamont, Williamsport.
(Anne Higgins)
MRS. SMYSER WILLIAMS, York.
(Henrietta Charlotte Hirsh)

- Rhode Island, ... MRS. CHAS. WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Ave.,
(Margaret Barbara Farnum) Providence
MRS. GEORGE N. BURDICK, Potter Hill.
(Ada Langworthy)
- South Carolina, .. MRS. ROBERT MOULTRIE BRATTON, Guthriesville.
(Virginia Mason Bratton)
MRS. THOMAS G. ROBERTSON, 1310 Senate St., Columbia.
(Annie Isabella)
- South Dakota, ... MRS. JESSAMINE LEE FOX, Vermillion.
- Tennessee, MRS. WILLIAM G. SPENCER, 509 Stevenson Ave., Nashville.
(Louise McCrory)
MISS MARY BOYCE TEMPLE, 316 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville.
- Texas, MRS. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, 1416 Franklin Ave., Houston.
(Ella Hutchins)
MRS. JOHN F. SWAYNE, 503 East 1st Street, Fort Worth.
(May Hendricks)
- Utah, MRS. MARY FERRY ALLEN, Park City.
- Vermont, MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham.
(Anne E. Bascom)
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, Brattleboro.
(Florence Gray)
- Virginia, MRS. SAMUEL W. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
(Alice P. Terry)
MRS. WILLIAM W. HARPER, "Peliso," Orange.
(Anne Williams Hill)
- Washington, MRS. ALBERT H. KUHN, Hoquiam,
(Ida Soule)
MRS. CLARENCE J. LORD, 115 Union St., Olympia.
(Mary Elizabeth Reynolds)
- West Virginia, ... MRS. R. H. EDMONDSON, 487 High St., Morgantown.
(Harriet Francis Codwise)
MRS. DOUGLAS E. NEWTON, Hartford.
(Jennie Nordock)
- Wisconsin, MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
(Frances Conkey)
MRS. EDWIN H. VAN OSTRAND, Antigo.
- Wyoming, MRS. HENRY B. PATTEN, 314 East 18th St., Cheyenne.
(Emily A.)
MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle.
(Ida Harris)

HONORARY OFFICERS

(Elected for Life)

Honorary Presidents General

- MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER, MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR, 1893. | MRS. A. C. GEER, 1896. |
| MRS. A. LEO KNOTT, 1894. | MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899. |
| MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894. | MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905. |
| MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895. | MRS. JULIA K. HOGG, 1905. |
| MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895. | MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906. |
| MISS MARY DESHA, 1895. | MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906. |
| MRS. DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906. | |

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances to whomsoever sent should be by a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of address and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

WEDNESDAY, *January 13, 1909.*

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, January 13, 1909, at D. A. R. headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

The meeting was called to order Wednesday morning by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean.

After Prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Noble, the roll call was made. Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Terry, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. Smoot, Virginia; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia; Mrs. Sterling, Connecticut; Mrs. Noble, Chaplain General; Mrs. Draper, Registrar General; Mrs. Swormstedt, Treasurer General; Mrs. Earnest, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Gadsby, Historian General; Mrs. Bowron, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Boynton, Librarian General; Miss Pierce, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Brayton, Michigan; Mrs. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Hodgkins, District of Columbia. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Robertson, South Carolina.

The President General announced a telegram from Mrs. Perley, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Mecum, of New Jersey, and a letter from Mrs. Patton, of Pennsylvania, regretting their inability to be present at this meeting of the Board.

Mrs. Main read letters of regret from Mrs. Jamison, State Regent of Virginia; Mrs. North, of Vermont; Mrs. Hickox, Illinois, and Miss Benning, of Georgia.

The Chair said: "I am sorry to announce that some of our members are absent through grief in their families. Mrs. Egbert Jones, whom we all remember as the former State Regent, and now Vice-President General from Mississippi, has lost her sister, and Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy, our Vice-President General from Kentucky, has lost her brother-in-law, our late Minister to Mexico. In the case of Mrs. Hardy, it seems only kind and proper to send some expression of condolence,—although under similar circumstances this is not usually done. But Mrs. Hardy has written of this loss, stating that the death of her brother-in-law occurred when he was en route home from Mexico, and the circumstances were very sad."

The President General extended sympathy to Mrs. Sterling, Vice-President General from Connecticut, who although is sorrow through bereavement had made the effort to attend this meeting. At the request of the President General the Board arose in token of sympathy and respect.

Mrs. Noble moved: *That resolutions of condolence be sent to these members of the Board who have sustained affliction by death in their families.* Motion carried.

The President General then addressed the Board as follows:

"I want first to report a most delightful patriotic meeting that took place the night of our last Board meeting, under the auspices of Mrs. Mussey, our Vice-President General of the District, and Mrs. Hodgkins, District State Regent. It was a most inspiring and interesting occasion. A number of prominent topics were brought forward. The decorations of flags were very beautiful,—a perfect phalanx of our National emblems,—one of which was presented to your President General, and for which I wish now to make public acknowledgment. I also wish to thank every "Daughter" who sent a sweet greeting to your President General at Christmas, for which I feel deeply grateful, as it brings me so near each individual member at that season.

"I have continued the usual routine of hard work and have had several interviews with our architect, and expert engineer. The Hall progressed to the utmost until the holidays commenced; then there seemed to be a lack of energy in the workmen. (I report this officially,—though it is not mentioned in a discouraging way,—and to show you that vigilance is the price of that Hall.) I shall report to Norcross that we are watching them. It has not been all smooth sailing the last few weeks. However, I have every reason to believe it will all go on right and properly.

"I bring you here a Scrap Book, as a valuable contribution to the Library,—through Mrs. Boynton,—and to stimulate your interest in the completion of the Hall.

(This book was presented to the Board for inspection, and acknowledged with thanks by Mrs. Boynton, the Librarian General.)

"I felt sure that I would have the support of every member of the Board in issuing the call, which I did, through the Associated Press for the National Society D. A. R. to assist the Italian sufferers in the recent earthquakes in Southern Italy, by contribution to the Red Cross. It is not necessary to dilate on that terrible disaster. The call was not sent individually to the "Daughters," but through the press, in order to save time and expense. I received the utmost courtesy from the Press in the matter, and I would like to report that I have received tributes from every State in the Union. I ask that for the reason that it has been decided that the Red Cross is considered the best channel through which to send contributions. As you know, our President-elect is President of the Red Cross Society. I wired him, and received in reply a most cordial appreciation of our efforts; thus associating our Society with the Government in this great work of assisting the sufferers of the earthquake,—one of the greatest philanthropic movements of the world,—the relief given in this terrible catastrophe. I have every reason to believe that our Society has taken its proper part in this charity.

"I had the pleasure of attending the entertainment of the New York City Chapter on the 6th of January. We regretted that the entire Board could not have been with us on that occasion, as we sent them a warm

invitation at the December meeting. We had Mrs. Terry and Mrs. Gadsby with us, and they took part in the exercises.

"We had with us a great grandson of General Lafayette,—an exact replica of his distinguished ancestor, and without adopting the costume of that period, he lives up to the part perfectly. Altogether, he was most impressive. I was much gratified at an incident that occurred quite spontaneously. This gentleman did not wish to speak, but we took him to the platform and asked him to say a few words to the "Daughters." We induced him to do this, and the whole assembly arose, as if to show the love of America for the Frenchman who had done so much to aid us in our struggle for Liberty. Then there was a Servian Prince present, who had married a celebrated American, Miss Eleanor Calhoun, a member of the great family of that name. He is in this country, looking over affairs. We found him extremely entertaining. Nothing would induce him to speak on such an occasion, and after awhile nothing would induce him not to continue speaking! He paid a tribute to the women of America, saying that it is the women who are the foundation of the homes in our Country. Dr. Steele was also with us. Mrs. Terry was kind enough to say a few words most agreeably to us, also. Now, having given you this account, I am sure you will all come next year to the gathering on January 6th. Will Carleton, the poet, who has spoken for us several times, was present and most entertaining. As it was Martha Washington's wedding day, your President General selected for her remarks the subject of marriage, and Mr. Carleton recited—"Betsey and I are Out,"—then the sequel, to show that Betsey and I were in again, and that matrimony was on the high seas.

"I have many communications on different subjects which I will bring to you later. There are one or two applications for work during the Continental Congress. I have also received a communication from one of our loyal and high-minded Chapter Regents, who has proposed some printed literature which should, I think, be submitted to the Board, and will be presented to you under the head of new business. Then, here is a letter from our Vice President General from Massachusetts, Mrs. Bates, who is ill and unable to be present, but who sends her usual contribution of ten dollars when not attending the Board meetings.

"Your President General thinks it wise now to continue with the usual routine reports, and later these several matters of interest will be discussed, in order that action may be taken on them. In retiring the Chair wishes to extend her best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year. Before this year is out, I shall not be standing among you as your President General; but my affection for you all will continue just the same. We will now hear the reports of Officers."

Mrs. Robertson, of South Carolina, presented a relic of Gen. Lafayette, which was received with a vote of thanks.

Mrs. Main moved: *A vote of thanks to Mrs. Bates for her contribution to Continental Hall, with regrets for illness which prevented her attendance on the Board.*

This motion was unanimously carried, and the reports of Officers were taken up.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The opening of the New Year finds the work of this department up to date, with all the instructions given at the last meeting of the Board, attended to. The committee recently appointed by the President General to aid in the conservation of the natural resources of the Country, was promptly notified, as well as the special committee to report on Insignia,—Mrs. Mussey, Chairman; Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Earnest.

The statement made by the President General at the October meeting relative to Memorial Continental Hall, and printed by action of the Board, was issued to every Chapter of the Society,—nine hundred and thirteen in all,—as well as to the State Regents; Vice Presidents General, active Officers and others interested in this project. It is most gratifying to report the enthusiasm with which this Statement has been received; many of the Chapters having stated that it was read at their respective Chapter meetings and greatly stimulated the interest in the Hall, and the State Regents expressing their thanks for the information, which enables them to answer the questions on this subject which they are constantly receiving.

The resolution in regard to State organizations, adopted at the December meeting of the Board, was also issued, as directed.

Number of application papers signed, 581; notification cards of election, 581; Certificates of membership, 783. Letters and postals written, 125.

I have received from Mrs. Sage, Vice-President General, of Georgia, a letter acknowledging the expression of condolence of the Board on the death of her husband, and from Mrs. Ross, State Vice-Regent of Georgia, a note of appreciation of the resolution of sympathy sent consequent upon injuries received, and I am gratified to report that Mrs. Ross is rapidly recovering.

Regrets for this meeting of the Board have been received from Mrs. Brayton, Vice-President General of Michigan; Mrs. Putnam, of New Jersey; Mrs. Bushnell, Iowa; Mrs. Chamberlain, Tennessee; Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy, Kentucky; Mrs. Stanley, Kansas; Mrs. Delafield, Missouri; Mrs. Jones, Mississippi; Mrs. Kendall, Maine; Mrs. Laird, State Regent of California; Mrs. McNeil, Colorado; Mrs. Williamson, Mississippi; Mrs. Perley, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Shepard, New Hampshire; Mrs. Loyhed, Minnesota; and Miss Benning, Georgia.

With the passing of the old, and the in-coming of the New Year, we may congratulate ourselves that we count for much in the develop-

ment of a popular Government, which our Fathers established, and for which they gave their lives. They were actuated by principles taught by the Man of Galilee, who was born on Christmas Day. The prophecy concerning Him was, that He should be called Wonderful Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace, and of the increase of His Government and of Peace there shall be no end." The ideals for our Country may be expressed in the words of Katherine B. Bates, in her poem "America the Beautiful."

O, beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple-mounted majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee.
And crown thy good with Brotherhood,
From sea to shining sea.

O, beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern impassioned stress,
A thoroughfare for Freedom beat
Across the wilderness!
America! America!
God mend thy every flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy Liberty in Law!

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of December I have to report the following: Application blanks sent out, 3,432; Supplemental blanks, 996; Constitutions, 355; Circulars, "How to become a Member," 350; Miniature blanks, 315; Officers' lists, 299; Transfer cards, 72. Letters received, 149; letters written, 169.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MRS. JOHN PAUL EARNEST,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

January 13, 1909.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following for the past month: Applications presented to the Board, 751; Supplemental applications verified, 153; Applications

of "Real Daughters" presented, 3. Permits for the Insignia issued, 626; Permits for Ancestral bars issues, 281. Certificates issued, 489.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

BELL MERRILL DRAPER,
(Mrs. Amos G. Draper),
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

At the risk of making myself disagreeable by constant repetition, I feel it to be my duty to notify the Board that during the last month, almost one hundred and fifty dollars was spent in issuing permits. The work of issuing permits for the Insignia and Recognition Pin is but a tithe of the entire work. This is caused by the Ancestral Bars.

Among the applications examined since the last meeting of the Board, there have been two to which I wish to call special attention; one, that of a young girl, whose eighteenth birthday occurred on the 10th of January,—the other, a Real Daughter, who had passed her one hundred and first birth-day. Unfortunately, her name cannot be presented to you this morning, as she passed away the day after her papers were forwarded to Washington; but I ask the privilege which has been accorded to others of having her paper placed on file in the Archives of the Society.

While time will not allow me to present the numerous interesting incidents in connection with the papers of many of the applicants, whose names are to be presented to-day, those from two prospective Chapters seem worthy of special mention. Seventeen papers sent at once from a prospective Chapter in Ohio were so well made out that fifteen of them could be verified without any correspondence, and the other two were verified later. The numerous descendants of Samuel Linscott, living in all parts of the country,—literally from Maine to California,—have united in sending in their applications from a Chapter to be formed at Holton, Kansas, and to be named for that Revolutionary ancestor.

I have the pleasure of presenting to you from Miss Clara Cooley Stevenson, of Pittsfield, Mass., a pamphlet in regard to her ancestor, giving many interesting facts, and a complete list of his children.

I also present a sheet of paper which accompanied the application papers of Mrs. Winsheimer, from Mrs. John Houseman, the Registrar of the Phebe Bayard Chapter of Pennsylvania.

"This sheet is part of an unused leaf of one of the books for records, furnished 1773 during the time of King George III, for the Courts in and for Westmoreland County, Penna., holden at Hannastown, where Justice was first administered according to the White Man's ideas, west of the Alleghany Mountains."

Respectfully submitted,

BELL MERRILL DRAPER,
(Mrs. Amos G. Draper),
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

January 13, 1909.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 751 applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General, and the Chair declared them duly elected members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion of Mrs. Terry, the report of the Registrar General was accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Ellen V. Taylor Powers, of West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

Mrs. Mary E. S. Van Nostrand Vandegrift, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Della B. Edmonson, of Clinton, Illinois.

Mrs. Ella Anderson Michaux Child, of Richmond, Missouri.

Miss Laura E. Orr, of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Mrs. Laura Holmes Reilley, of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Mrs. Mary Allen, of Richwood, West Virginia.

Mrs. Mary Munroe Cocke Richards, of Front Royal, Virginia.

And the re-appointment of:

Miss Ellen Frances Palmer, of Enfield, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Abigail A. Starr Kelso, of Manistique, Michigan.

Miss Carolyn White, of Dillon, Montana.

This office also regrets to report the resignation of:

Miss Ruth Johns, as State Regent of Kansas, and Mrs. Carrie D. Brundage, as Chapter Regent at Grinnell, Iowa.

Letters received, 127; letters written, 148; Chapter Regents' commissions engrossed, 8; Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 8; Chapter Lists received, 20; Charters engrossed, 6; Charters issued, 2.

The Card Catalogue reports:

Members cards,	581
Corrections,	335
Marriages,	116
Deaths,	65
Resignations,	19
Dropped,	8
Re-instatements,	3
Admitted membership December 2nd, 1908,	69756
Actual membership December 2nd, 1908,	56065

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

Report accepted.

In regard to a request presented by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, for the change of the date of the organization of a Chapter, in order that the names might be inscribed on the Charter of members admitted to the National Society after

the date first chosen, some discussion followed, and Mrs. Draper moved: *That no person shall be considered a Charter member of a Chapter who is not a member of the Chapter at the date of the issuance of the Charter.*

A subsequent motion was made at the January meeting as follows: Moved, to suspend action on this (the above) motion until a new plate for Charters be prepared.

(Signed)

BELL M. DRAPER.

Seconded by Mable G. Swormstedt. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management: The work of the Historian's office has been most gratifying in its results.

The twenty-seventh volume of the Lineage Book has been sent to the printer and proof of same returned for approval.

I had hoped to present this volume to you to-day, but we have waited to the last moment for full replies, thereby causing delay in the publication of each book, which, however, makes the book more perfect. It will be ready for you at the February meeting.

There have been twenty-five letters written in December; twenty replies received, besides personal correspondence on historical subjects and replies to inquiries.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH GADSBY,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The work in this office has been exclusively confined to the Smithsonian Report, in its various branches; receiving, listing, acknowledging same, with photographs to select, and many letters to write.

Letters received, 79; letters sent, 110; cards received, 11; cards sent, 55; reports edited, 214; reports transcribed, 176.

The various reports "Children of the Republic," and "Marking of Historic Sites," have been prepared, and the work is nearing completion.

The report on Directories includes: Sales, 4; distributed, 2; supplement mailed, 1.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH M. BOWEN,
Assistant Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

January 13, 1909.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to present the following accessions since the meeting of December:

BOOKS.

Connecticut River and Valley of the Connecticut. By Edwin M. Bacon. Presented by the Wadsworth Chapter.

History of Old Tioga Point and Early Athens. By Louise Welles Murray-Athens 1908. Presented by Mrs. Charles S. Maurice.

The War of Independence. By John Fiske, Boston, 1904. Presented by Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker.

Pimbley's Dictionary of Heraldry. By Arthur Francis Pimbley, Baltimore, 1908. Presented by the compiler.

Stocking Ancestry. By Rev. Charles H. W. Stocking, 1903. Presented by E. B. Stocking.

PAMPHLETS.

Memoir of Abbott Lawrence. By Samuel A. Green, Boston, 1908. Presented by the author.

Report of the State Record Commissioner of Rhode Island for 1908. Presented.

Order of the 20th Annual Service of the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution. Philadelphia, 1909. Presented by Ethan Allen Weaver.

Year books were received from 4 chapters.

PERIODICALS.

American Monthly Magazine,December
Bulletin New York Public Library,December
American Catholic Historical Researches,January
New England Family History,January
New Hampshire Genealogical Record,October
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography,January

The above list consists of 18 accessions; 5 books and 7 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN M. BOYNTON,
 Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

January 13, 1909.

Report accepted.

It was moved and carried that a vote of thanks be sent to the donors of the books to the Daughters of the American Revolution Library.

At half past one o'clock the Board, upon motion, took recess until three o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 13, 1909.

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean.

The Reports of Committees were called.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Bates, and the second member of the Committee, Mrs. Newberry, the Chair presented the report of the Auditor, which was accepted on motion of Mrs. Mussey.

As Chairman of the Committee to inquire into the irregularities of the mail, Mrs. Mussey reported progress, and stated that she felt more encouraged, as the Committee was receiving assistance from the postal authorities and they hoped to arrive at something definite in the matter.

Report accepted.

After some discussion, Mrs. Draper moved: *That this whole matter of the mail be referred to Mrs. Mussey, with power to act, all expenses connected therewith to be paid by the Treasurer General.* Motion carried.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PROTECTION OF INSIGNIA: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Your Committee appointed at the last meeting of the National Board of Management, to which was referred resolutions from John Paul Jones Chapter of Massachusetts, and Oakland Chapter, California, and also from individual members of other Chapters, calling attention to the advertisement of the Gillette Skirt Company, exploiting the so-called "Daughters' Petticoat," respectfully reports that upon investigation at the United States Patent Office, they found that this company was not using the Insignia as a trademark, but in a design pattern of embroidery for the skirt.

A copy of the resolution passed by the Board was sent to the President of the Company, with a courteous letter, asking that he would discontinue the manufacture of the article, to which Mr. Gillette very promptly and courteously replied that he had no desire or intention of acting contrary to the wishes of our organization or any of its individual members; that in fact, he had never sold a single one of these petticoats, but had given away a few to members of the Order in Cortlandt.

This being entirely satisfactory, the Committee considered the incident closed.

(Signed)

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN S. MUSSEY, *Chairman.*

MRS. JOHN PAUL EARNEST.

January 13, 1909.

The Committee asked to be dissolved. This request was granted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Your Finance Com-

mittee has authorized bills during the month of December to the amount of \$3,447.44, of which the largest items are:

Pay roll,	\$1,268 92
Rent,	254 65
Printing Magazine (Dec.),	427 49
Pensions to "Real Daughters,"	264 00
Printing,	256 00

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

Chairman Finance Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF PURCHASING COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: During the past month, as Chairman of the Purchasing Committee, I have authorized the purchase of office supplies, as required by each officer.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH GADSBY,

Chairman, Purchasing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

January 13, 1909.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF PRINTING COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Your Chairman of the Printing Committee reports that the supplies requested to be printed by the various officers have been promptly sent to the printer; the work examined upon receipt of same, and when found necessary, suggestions were made to the printer.

I am pleased to report that the work has proved very satisfactory throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELISABETH F. PIERCE,

Chairman, Printing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

The Chair presented a request from Miss Cora Millward for the short hand work of the Continental Congress of 1909.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That Miss Millward, who had reported the Congress last year very satisfactorily, be employed for that work at the Congress of 1909.* Motion carried.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters and the Recording Secretary General read letters from Daughters of American Revolution members inquiring if it is permissible for the National Society Daughters of American Revolution to affiliate with other societies.

The Board ruled that the previous action long since taken on this

point, viz: that such affiliation is not permissible, is still in force and that the inquiries made respectively by a Chapter, and by Mrs. Kendall of Maine, be thus answered.

In explanation, the Chair said: "The point is, that the National Society cannot be made a part of another federation *as the National Society*; nor can a Chapter, *as a Chapter*. The members of the Society can, if they desire, aid in the work of these Associations, but not officially as part of the National Organization."

Mrs. Hodgkins, State Regent of the District and Mrs. Lippitt, State Regent of Rhode Island, made interesting statements in regard to protecting the United States flag.

The President General called to the attention of the Board that there is a Flag Committee of the National Society, of which Mrs. Kempster is Chairman, and recommended that this be the channel through which members of the National Society assist in the work of protecting the flag from misuse in the matter of advertisements.

It was also stated that Mrs. Mussey had been requested to act in her official capacity as Vice President General of the National Society Daughters of American Revolution, in regard to the federal bill on this subject, and had thus represented the Daughters of American Revolution in this movement.

The Chair presented to the Board the matter of a protest made by the village of Harmer in Pennsylvania, to a change of name, Red Raven, stating that this village had been named after General Harmer of Revolutionary fame, and his descendants are much concerned at the proposed change of name to that of Red Raven and stated that it was her desire to aid Mrs. Ammen as far as possible in preserving the original name of Harmer, in honor of the Revolutionary soldier.

The Board unanimously concurring in this, Mrs. Terry moved: *That the Board express its approval of the action taken by the Chapter in Pennsylvania in protesting against the present name of its Post Office, which is "Harmer," being changed to "Red Raven."* Seconded by Mrs. Earnest. Motion carried.

The Chair presented to the Board a request received in regard to advertisements being placed in the programme of the Congress, and read a letter to the Board from the person soliciting this privilege, who offered fifty per cent. of the amount secured to the National Society.

The Chair requested an expression of opinion on this subject. It was the consensus of opinion of the Board that this placing of advertisements in the Congressional Program would detract from its dignity, and the request was not granted.

The President General said: "There is a more serious matter I must bring before you. It is in regard to some printed matter relating to action taken at the last meeting of the Board in regard to State organizations. This resolution by the Board was passed the first week in December. The resolution was type-written and under in-

structions of the Board was sent to all Chapters in whatever States interested in this matter."

The President General then read to the Board a communication on this subject. Also, in this connection, the following extract from a letter addressed to the Registrar General:

"The Regent of a Chapter took the National Constitution of the Society to Judge and told him the things that were brought up and voted on by the State Regent, and said she had been made one of the State officers, and she felt it was not right. He gave some time to reading the Constitution and considering, and he said it was all wrong; so the Regent declined to accept. Judge —— is one of the community's brightest men, of whom they are justly proud."

After a full discussion the following was presented by Mrs. Mussey:

RESOLVED, *That the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, be requested to send to the Chapter Regents of New York State an expression of the concensus of opinion of the National Board of Management as to the unconstitutionality of certain actions; and to enclose a copy of the National Constitution, with such further elucidation as may be deemed wise.* Seconded by Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Gadsby. Motion unanimously carried.

The Chair read a letter from Mrs. Seth Low, of the New York City Chapter, in regard to the issuance of Christmas stamps for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, stating the commendable object of this enterprise, viz: to assist the Tuberculosis Society, and the success it had met with in Delaware and other parts of the country. The President General gave all necessary directions for participating in this movement and warmly recommended it to the co-operation of the Board and the whole Society.

The President General read a letter announcing that a Chapter had been formed in Canton, Ohio, with over 30 charter members, and asked that a special greeting be sent this Chapter from the Board in consideration of the wonderful success in the organization of this Chapter at Canton, where none had previously existed. In June the President General had visited that city, where Mrs. Neff, the only member of the National Society there, had urgently requested her presence and invited ladies to meet her, who might be interested in Daughters of American Revolution work. The President General made special effort to arouse interest in the Society, and the formation of a Chapter, with over 30 charter members, was the result.

Mrs. Patton moved: *That the National Board of Management send their cordial greetings and best wishes to the new Chapter organized at Canton, Ohio, on December 10th.* Seconded by Mrs. Deere. Motion carried.

Mrs. Draper invited the Board to a meeting at the New Willard the next day, which, she stated, was the result of the motion passed at the April meeting of the Board in regard to the Society co-operating

with the government in the conservation of the natural resources of the land; the President General having, after the adoption of that motion, appointed a committee, with Mrs. Draper as Chairman.

The President General submitted to the Board a list of historical articles from the Washington and Custis families, sent by the owner, a descendant of Mrs. E. Parke Custis, inquiring in the Society desires to purchase the same.

Mrs. Draper moved: *That while we regret that we, as a Board, are unable to purchase any of these valuable relics, that this list be placed in the hands of the Treasurer General in order that she may be enabled to suggest one, or all, of them to those desiring to make special gifts of memorials.* Seconded by Mrs. Swormstedt. Carried. Upon motion of Mrs. Draper, pensions were granted to Mrs. Stuart Sherwood (presented by the Corresponding Secretary General), and Mrs. Eliza Sells (presented by the Recording Secretary General), two Real Daughters, when the proper preliminaries are complied with.

Mrs. Gadsby requested that a letter of congratulation be sent Mrs. Beverly Kennon, an early member of the Society, upon her 94th birthday. The Recording Secretary General was requested to send this letter of felicitation to Mrs. Kennon.

The following letter was read to the Board:

Mrs. Donald McLean, Prest. Gen. N. S. D. A. R.

MY DEAR MRS. McLEAN: My grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Krider Schroeder, wishes me to write and thank you for the pension which is so kindly sent her from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It came as a great surprise and also as a blessing to her, as it is the only income she has.

Very sincerely,

(Signed)

SARAH A. FOLWELL,
West Philadelphia, Pa.

December 25, 1908.

The names of the resigning, and the deceased members were presented to the Board. It was moved and carried that the resignations be accepted, and that the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

At the request of the President General all present arose at the conclusion of the reading of the deceased members.

Mrs. Gadsby invited the Board to attend a reception for the Georgetown University Hospital, from half past four to seven o'clock the same evening. This was received with thanks, and at six o'clock, the Board, upon motion, adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

The following letter, issued at the request of the Board, was ordered by the Board at its meetings on February 3rd, to be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February, 1909.*

MY DEAR CHAPTER REGENT:

Your President General National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has entire confidence in the loyalty of yourself, and the Chapter over which you preside, to the Constitution and By-Laws of our National Society Daughters of American Revolution. If a misapprehension has arisen—through whatever source or for whatever purpose, as to the rights and privileges of members of the Society under the Constitution, it is but right that the matter should be clearly explained to you and your Chapter, by such officer as the Continental Congress has elected to execute the laws of the organization. Hence, your President General hereby accedes to the request of the National Board of Management, at its January meeting, to communicate with you personally, in addition to the resolution mailed to you in December as the result of the unanimous action of the National Board in meeting assembled.

This is a *National Society*, Daughters of American Revolution, not a group of State organizations. In the National unity lies strength, growth, greatness.

The Constitution omits (and purposely as we original members of the Society know full well) even the mention of a State organization—and *omission means exclusion* in such case. Please note the emphasized words, for in them is the essence of this whole situation.

The Constitution makes no mention of any organization *within* the National organization, save that of Chapters. Chapters, therefore, are the only entities recognized under the Constitution; and their rights cannot be augmented or taken from them save by Constitutional amendment. Furthermore, no delegated body can exist, under the Constitution, except the Continental Congress (in which each member of the Congress has equal rights, whether elected as a delegate or participating by virtue of holding an elective office). Hence, a delegated body to a State conference is unconstitutional. Free and open attendance upon a conference is to be welcomed, not discouraged.

A conference in a State should be exactly what its name indicates, viz: a gathering of the *Daughter of American Revolution* to confer on matters of mutual interest. No tax is permissible. Contributions for different objects must be voluntary. Only the fees and dues required by the National Society and the Chapters, *Daughters of American Revolution*, are mandatory.

Every member of our organization *Daughters of American Revolution* is elected as a member of the National Society, before she is entitled to join a Chapter, and once having been elected to membership in National Society, she has all the rights appertaining thereto. There-

fore, so-called State Registrars are unnecessary; their action would be superfluous, and the office not recognized by the Constitution.

There can be no departure from the Constitutional requirements of the Society, save by amendment to the Constitution. Should certain members hold the opinion that State organizations are a bigger or broader form of organization than a great National organization, such members have a perfect right to bring an amendment, as the Constitution directs, before the Continental Congress, to be acted upon at the Constitutional time (every other year), and members who feel that the *adoption* of such an amendment would be a retrograde, not a forward movement; who believe that narrow, local movements always hamper progress and development, have a silimar right to express their views—and to use as an example the fact that our National Society Daughters of American Revolution has now passed the membership-mark of seventy thousand (70,000), while a Society very nearly as old and well-nigh identical with our own, except that the *latter* is composed of *State organizations*, numbers about five thousand (5,000). However, the question of a possible amendment to the Constitution is for the future—for the present, we must abide—as Chapter charters distinctly state, by "Limitations of the National Constitution."

Your President General presents the facts in this communication to you, and requests you to inform your Chapter, in the kindest spirit, and knows you and your Chapter will receive this letter with the same feeling.

As she said in her opening sentence, she has entire confidence in the loyal intent of every Chapter toward the National Society, of which every Chapter member is an integral part, and she extends to you her warm regard and desire for your co-operation in maintaining the integrity of the Constitution and the dignity of our well-loved and surpassingly great NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Faithfully yours,

EMILY N. RITCHIE McLEAN,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

(Mrs. Donald McLean)

ERRATA

On page 115 of the January number of the Magazine, the following statement should appear,—the same being advertantly omitted from the Minutes of the Board of November, 1908:

Mrs. Hodgkins, State Regent of the District, expressed herself as being in perfect accord with the President General in regard to State organizations, and stated that she had upon all occasions spoken against State organizations as being very harmful to the growth of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

By action of the National Board of Management, there was no Report presented by the Treasurer General at the December meeting, as this meeting fell on the 2nd of the month, leaving no time for the preparation and auditing of such Report. This was presented at the meeting held January 13th, 1909; but through some inadvertence was published in the Minutes of the December meeting; therefore, it does not appear in the Minutes of January, having already been published.

